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## Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 14.

# Hint to F. D. R.'s Location? Second Lend-Lease Bill; Nazis Advance Along Bug

**The World's Day—August 13, 1941**

### New England: Radiocast May Discuss President

**Possible clues** to the whereabouts of President Roosevelt, reported cruising off the New England coast, and of Prime Minister Winston Churchill may be given in a radiocast at 9 a. m. E. S. T. tomorrow by Maj. Clement R. Atlee, who has frequently served as Mr. Churchill's deputy in the British Parliament. The radiocast was officially labeled "important"

**Plans for a six-year public works program** are under way by WPA to employ labor after the industrial defense boom ends. [Page 5.]

**Police in Massachusetts** were enforcing a new 40-mile-an-hour speed limit in an effort to save "gas." [Page 1.]

**Arlington Mills** tie-up at Lawrence saw close to 1,500 persons on the street, while rival unions viewed strike. [Page 2.]

**Lowest temperature** for this date in 39 years was recorded in Boston this morning with frost forecast for Northern New England tonight. [Page 5.]

### Washington: New Lend-Lease Bill Coming

**A second lend-lease program,** with a total appropriation of at least $6,000,000,000, will be submitted to Congress, it was learned here, on the return of the President.

**President Roosevelt** by executive order suspended the eight-hour day law as applied to mechanics and laborers employed by the War Department on public works necessary to national defense.

**Vice-President Wallace** convened the newly formed Economics Defense Board for its initial session.

**Overruling a** War Department request for a reserve supply of tanks and other mechanized equipment, the Senate Appropriations Committee eliminated a $1,347,000,000 fund for Army ordnance in approving a supplemental defense money bill.

The Economic Defense Board called for reports from several Government agencies preparatory to initiating two international projects, the nature of which Vice-President Wallace, Board Chairman, declined to disclose.

**Naval plans** to establish a main Atlantic base at Puerto Rico, "comparable to Pearl Harbor in the Pacific," were studied in Congress following Senate Appropriations Committee approval of a proposed $21,970,000 expenditure for the development.

**By a single vote,** the House passed the draft bill 203 to 202, extending compulsory military service to two-and-one-half years and granting enlisted men a $10 monthly raise after the first year. The measure, previously passed by the Senate, now goes to joint conference to eliminate minor differences.

**A Congressional investigation** of the effect of the national defense program on small business was sought in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Patman (D) of Texas.

### In Russia: Germans Pursue Reds Along Bug

**German forces** were reported pursuing retreating Russian troops southward along the Bug River, toward Black Sea harbors. [Page 7.]

**Previous reports** that German units had reached the Black Sea in Southern Ukraine yesterday received little confirmation in meager reports.

**Russian troops** were reported entrapped west of Odessa and the Bug, but almost complete silence of the Moscow communiqués on the main fighting left the situation unclear.

**London experts** considered the situation of Marshal Budenny's forces in the Ukraine highly precarious.

### In Europe: Anglo-Russ Guarantee for Turkey

**Turkey's** territorial integrity, including the Dardanelles, was guaranteed by Britain and Russia, who also agreed to assist Ankara if Turkey were attacked. [Page 6.]

**Italy cancelled permits** for American withdrawals of funds from blocked bank accounts because United States authorities are preventing the Italians from withdrawing frozen credits within the United States. [Page 7.]

**Chief-of-State Pétain's** speech on collaboration with Germany was radiocast three times in an hour to the various French possessions. Vice-Premier Darlan is to radiocast tomorrow. [Page 6.]

### Air and Sea: RAF Raids From Norway to France

**British fliers** during the night attacked points all the way from Norway to France, unloading explosive and incendiary bombs on Berlin and a dozen other cities, including Stettin, Kiel, Bremen, Osnabruck, Duisburg and Cologne.

**Airdromes in** the Netherlands and docks at Le Havre were particular objectives in a British attack, which cost the British 13 bombers. Germans claimed to have brought down 58 British aircraft since dawn yesterday.

**German airmen** launched attacks on armament plants at Birmingham and elsewhere by night. Planes were reported to have sunk three British merchant ships in day and night attacks off the Faroe Islands.

### National: 'Bill of Rights' for Industry Asked

**New York**—A "bill of rights" for industry to prevent the continuation of strikes affecting the defense program was called for by the National Association of Manufacturers. [Financial Page.]

## President May End Secret Cruise in N. E.

Newspapermen awaiting the return of the President at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Mass., with members of the White House staff and the President's bodyguards, thought it possible Mr. Roosevelt would dock at a New England port, somewhere north of Boston. When official announcement is made, it is expected that they will go to meet him aboard the President's train, which at noon was still at South Station, Boston, where it has been since the cruise began.

It was recalled that Mr. Roosevelt had said he would be gone "a week or ten days," and that this is the tenth day. No official word as to his movements has been issued for four days as the French and Far Eastern crises have mounted in intensity.

# Boston Leads In Giving For British Relief

Of all of the cities in the United States, Boston has the distinction of having responded most generously to the need in Great Britain having given $800,000 in cash and approximately $863,700 in goods through the British War Relief Society—and without exception, the boats carrying supplies collected in Boston have reached their destination.

The Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society, although gratified at the city's leadership in generous giving, has not stressed it, recognizing the fact that, with steadily increasing need, only unlimited generosity from the people of America can begin to provide for the civilian population suffering from the war. The committee urges that a greater number of persons be represented in the contributions here.

The News Bulletin issued by the headquarters of the British War Relief Society in New York gives comparative figures for cities of over 250,000 population, showing Greater Boston's contributions in cash up to June 30 as $707,320. Other cities listed included Chicago, $637,265; Philadelphia, representing the Eastern Pennsylvania area, $315,662; Pittsburgh, the Western Pennsylvania area, $257,133; Detroit, $215,387; Cleveland, $204,362; Baltimore, $146,049 and Dallas, $122,120.

The total for the country since the beginning has been $10,000,000 in funds and $2,000,000 in equipment and clothing.

The cost of raising the cash and contributions of clothing and supplies in Boston is 5 per cent.

From a physical standpoint, the knitting, clothing and bed linens sent from here represent the hardest work for the Greater Boston Committee, according to a statement of Robert W. Mortimore, chairman of shipping, in the committee's News Letter, issued today. Each week, 90 cases of about 200 pounds each are packed and shipped from the workrooms of the Committee. They represent the work of thousands of persons in the area and a value of about $10,000. Each case is carefully stenciled and its contents specifically stated as "men's new shoes," "women's used clothing," "men's overcoats," etc., so that it may be sent directly to the place where such articles are needed. Great appreciation has been expressed for the care thus taken to expedite distribution according to Mr. Mortimore.

The three main centers in Boston where goods are collected from the Greater Boston area are the uptown rooms at 27 Commonwealth Avenue, the Workshop Division at 69 Newbury Street, and the third at 27 State Street, where the Society's headquarters also is located.

# State Reduces Speed Limits To Save 'Gas'

**40-miles-an-hour fixed as maximum driving pace —Violators face possible loss of licenses.**

Enforcement of strict 40-miles-an-hour speed limits began today on Massachusetts highways as a "gas" saving measure while Eastern Seaboard Conservators met in New York with Federal officials to revive an apparently failing program of voluntary conservation.

Police in full force were out today in the State hauling in speeders and issuing first warnings, after which, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has announced, violations will be punished by suspended licenses.

Reached this morning at his Boston office, Mr. Goodwin said he would crack down not only on second offenders, but on first offenders as well, without warning, if violations were flagrant.

Massachusetts speed limits will henceforth be 40 m. p. h. on open highways and 25 m. p. h. in settled areas, he said.

He added he had received "numerous" complaints from persons living near military reservations in the State that the United States Army was wasting gas.

He said a typical complaint was to the effect that 20 to 30 Army trucks roll by on Cape Cod roads with only one occupant in each—the driver.

"It wouldn't be a bad idea," Mr. Goodwin said, "for Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes to remember that gas conservation, like charity, should begin at home."

Seaboard gasoline conservators, meeting in New York with Dr. John W. Frey, deputy to Mr. Ickes, and with 75 representatives of the petroleum industry, were today confronted with the fact that during the first week of the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. curfew, consumption had dropped only slightly at best, falling far short of the necessary 33 1-3 per cent.

In Massachusetts, where it appeared the best record had been made, oil companies reported cuts of only 8 to 9 per cent, smaller than dealers' previous estimates. In New York and other States, similar reports of oil companies showed sales increases ranging from 6 per cent to 17 per cent.

These figures gave rise to new rumors of "gasless Sundays" and fuel rationing. September 7 was mentioned as a possible date for the former.

As one optimistic factor, it was pointed out that the figures for last week's consumption included Sunday, Aug. 3, when highly abnormal increases—50 to 100 per cent—occurred.

# Dictatorship Begun in France By Vichy's Bow to Germany; House Extends Draft Term

**Vote of 203 to 202 adds 18 months to service — Senate is expected to approve.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Following a breath-taking hairline majority of one vote, the Draft Act extension bill now goes to conference, having been passed by the House yesterday, 203 to 202.

To ease final enactment, Senate Democrats are expected to accept all the minor amendments made by the House, thereby reducing the conference stage to a formality.

Meantime, Washington is gasping over one of the most exciting votes in history when the fate of a great piece of defense legislation in the midst of a world war teetered in the balance with alternate "aye" and "nay" votes, and when the Administration was barely saved from a prestige-shaking defeat by a solitary vote.

It is pointed out today that, had the House defeated the 18-month draft extension program, it might very likely have passed a "compromise" measure for a 12-months' extension. Even with this consideration, the vote showed a dangerous situation from the Administration view.

**Showed Political Cleavage**

It showed the House, which is traditionally closer to the electorate than the Senate, almost evenly divided on a major defense measure at a time of deepening crisis with the cleavage running along the lines of political partisanship. Last night the Democrats voted for the bill in the ratio of about 3 to 1 (182 to 65), while the Republicans voted against it in the ratio of more than 6 to 1 (133 to 21).

No one who looked down on the scene with the opposition centering round the Republican leader's desk, on the left of the center aisle, could avoid the impression that political considerations were playing their part.

On the other hand, two of the strongest supporters of the bill were veteran Republicans, Representatives James W. Wadsworth and Walter G. Andrews, both of New York. The bill as passed provides:

1. An 18-month extension, if emergencies require it, of military service of all selectees, en-

*Continued on Page 19, Column 1*

Wide World

**Sold Out**

**This sign in a meat shop in Marseilles—"no more to sell"—today embraces a symbolism not limited to the food shortage in Unoccupied France.**

# British Weigh Land Drive; Push Production of Tanks

**By R. Maillard Stead**

*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 13—The strategic necessity of taking full advantage of Germany's preoccupation with Russia raises again in military circles here the question of the practicability of opening up a new land front. To be effective such operations would have to be on a scale that would draw off some of the Nazis' eastern divisions and make additional inroads into German supplies of oil.

The Luftwaffe has already admitted that it cannot keep up heavy night bombing on Britain while deeply committed against the Russians. This was done by Capt. Wolf Ley on the German Radio last week. The speaker was explaining "why we don't reciprocate sufficiently for the RAF's attacks by more bombing of England."

This fact, coupled with the success of Britain's daylight sweeps in the sky battle of Flanders now entering its ninth week seems simply an unprecedented opportunity of establishing local air superiority to cover invasion from the west.

**Shortage of Land Equipment**

But against this are difficulties aggravated by the Allies' continued shortage of tanks, and other land-fighting equipment at a time when a fresh diversion of supplies that might have gone to Europe is foreshadowed by Japanese moves in the Far East and the defensive needs in other parts of the Empire.

Tanks are now given priority of production over aircraft in factories meeting Allied requirements, both in the United States and Britain. Yet, however significant this may prove in the future, what counts in current European events is that a striking force should be brought to bear on the Nazis before the present great opportunity passes.

**Nazis Postpone Action**

Nothing could be worse for the Allied cause, it is felt, than a continental invasion which did not succeed—particularly since the Vichy Government is doing its best to convince the people of France that their route to security lies in helping the Nazis build up their "new order" in Europe.

Moreover some estimate of the intense difficulty of launching an attack that is reasonably sure to

*Continued on Page 9, Column 5*

**Democracy shelved by Pétain — Finds hope of better future in revised Continent.**

**By Mallory Browne**

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor and former chief of its Paris Bureau.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Dictatorship along Nazi-Fascist lines has been imposed upon France by Marshal Philippe Pétain and Admiral Jean Darlan as an obvious preliminary to outright collaboration with Germany.

The few remaining traces of French democracy which had survived the Nation's military collapse a year ago have now been swept away by the new 12-point program "to save France" which Chief of State Pétain announced in his broadcast yesterday.

In essence this program means that France will become a Nazified state entirely subordinated to the single aim of co-operation with Hitler and his "new order" in Europe.

This revolutionary move which in effect sets up Admiral Darlan as supreme military and colonial dictator—as a sort of French Hitler with Pétain as his Hindenburg—is packed with dangerous implications for the war outlook.

**Full Collaboration Seen**

It clearly implies decision by Vichy to conform still more closely to German demands for additional facilities in fighting Britain, France's former ally.

And it appears to presage far-reaching concessions to the Reich, going a long way toward complete collaboration with the Axis.

The new powers entrusted by Marshal Pétain to Admiral Darlan, giving him supreme control not only of all the armed forces of the Nation but also of the French Empire, point plainly to a policy of fuller acquiescence in Berlin's designs.

The question of the French fleet as well as German demands for the use of bases in North Africa are thus again brought to the fore.

Beyond question of its immediate military consequences, however, is the larger question of whither this sudden coup by the men of Vichy is taking France.

**Three Major Factors**

Three important facts appear to emerge from Marshal Pétain's new program and from the circumstances in which it was proclaimed.

1. Marshal Pétain himself admitted that Unoccupied France was in the grip of serious unrest. He admitted, too, that there was strong resistance to the policy of co-operation with the Nazis and acknowledged the effectiveness of the British Broadcasting Corporation and De Gaulleist efforts to stir up the French people against the treachery of the Vichy regime as well as against Nazi invaders.

The Marshal announced that the police force would be doubled as a means of dealing with this resistance, and also set up a number of commissioners for the special purpose of discovering and destroying secret societies and organizations, presumably those which have been refusing to follow the Vichy regime along the road of submission to Hitler and treachery to the former ally.

2. The Pétain program, however, is by no means confined to suppression of opposition, unrest, and subversive activities. It strikes deeply and directly at the roots of whatever vestiges of democracy and political freedom remained in France.

It suspends activities of all parties and political groups in Unoccupied France and abolishes the salaries of members of the Consultative Assembly from Sept. 30. It hits hard also at Freemasonry, providing for sanctions against all civil servants who are Freemasons, and excluding holders of high Masonic rank from any public office.

**Masons for Political Freedom**

It's important to realize that although Freemasonry in France is not comparable to Masonic organizations in the United States or Britain, it has long played an important role in the fight for political freedom and to a certain extent social progress in France.

As French Freemasonry was also strongly anti-clerical, these latest moves against Freemasons would seem to indicate the growing power of clerical elements in the French political sphere.

3. A number of points in the Pétain program constitute the basis of a Fascist constitution, strongly reminiscent of early Nazi measures.

Although there is not yet any single unique party, such as the

*Continued on Page 19, Column 5*

**Text of Pétain's address to France: Page 9.**

**'Let's wait and see policy' on Vichy adopted by U. S.: Page 19.**

# Postwar Economy Challenges U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The Federal Government's National Resources Planning Board today presented to Congress and the country a broad-visioned blueprint of postwar America and outlined what will have to be done to bring it about.

The Nation must begin to plan now, it declared, how it is going to move from defense to peace and in the process maintain full employment and develop higher standards of living for all.

The central objective of the program which the Resources Board upholds is that the United States maintain its national income at $100,000,000,000 a year at least, a point which, it predicted, the country will reach by 1944.

"The real problems of war never arise until the war is over," the Board pointed out in appealing to Congress and to State Governments as well to start immediately to face the difficulties of postwar readjustment.

**Dangers in Slipping Back**

"When this war is won we can lose everything we are arming to defend, if, in the transition to peace, we slip back to a low national income with its inevitable unemployment, suffering, chaos and loss of freedom. To discover ways and to work out plans for shifting from full employment for defense to full employment for peace is a matter of outstanding concern."

"After defense—what?" is the question which the Resources Board poses at the head of its new study and it offers the following answer:

"We must plan to balance our national production-consumption budget at a high level with full employment, not at a low level with mass unemployment.

"We must plan to do this without requiring work from youth who should be in school, the aged who should be relieved if they wish it, and women who choose to make their contribution in the home, and without asking anyone to work regularly in mines, factories, transportation or offices more than 40 hours a week or 50 weeks a year, or to sacrifice the wage standards which have been set.

"We must plan to decentralize post-defense emergency activities as far as possible; to use to the utmost our system of modified free enterprise with its voluntary employment, its special reward for effort, imagination and improvement, its elasticity and competition; and to advance co-operatively under national and governmental leadership.

"We must plan to enable every human being within our boundaries to realize progressively the promise of American life in food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, work, rest, home life, opportunity to advance, adventure, and the basic freedoms.

"We must plan to make upbuilding America the keynote of the post-defense program including both construction activities which will add to the national estate and service activities which will end malnutrition, and increase the vitality, health, skill, productivity, knowledge and happiness of the American people, and thus add to our wealth and well-being."

In the significant field of postwar foreign policy the Board expresses its conviction that the American people will never again make the mistake of believing that the United States can have prosperity while the rest of the world collapses or have peace while the rest of the world is at war, or have freedom while the rest of the world is being enslaved.

**Foreign Policy and Jobs**

"Our foreign policy," it concludes, "will have an important bearing upon our domestic employment program when peace returns. Through an extension of lend-lease we shall certainly help feed the starving peoples of Europe until they can again get on

*Continued on Page 19, Column 3*

# *Defense Thunders On at Bethlehem*

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, one of a group invited by the Bethlehem Steel Company to make a tour of inspection of its plant.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 13—The 20,000 men who tend the smoking, thundering forges of the vast and sprawling parent plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company have been urged to give one last boost to armament production in behalf of American security and a democratic triumph in the struggle with totalitarianism.

Speaking to the men as they snatched a few minutes from the never-ending job of turning out armor-plate, airplane-engine cylinders, battleship guns, torpedo tubes and shell casings, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., Retired, told them their jobs were as important as that of any admiral or general and that every added ounce of effort was invaluable.

Particularly interesting to the Admiral's party, consisting of high naval officers and newspapermen, was the plant's forging, polish and cutting of armor plate for the new battleships Massachusetts and Alabama. With their diagrams and specifications marked "confidential," the immense steel slabs for hull and turret were only a small portion of the plant's monthly capacity of 2,000 tons of armor for battleships and 1,300 tons for light cruisers.

In a machine shop, 1,800 feet long and five stories high, the party saw endless rows of lathes fashioning turbines, drive shafts and torpedo compressed air flasks. Beyond was the airplane cylinder forge shops where long conveyer lines carried the rough forgings which would eventually become the cylinders for the Pratt-Whitney and Allison airplane engines.

These rough forgings were piled in immense heaps in the stock yard, awaiting shipment to the airplane engine plants where they are polished and finished. Here was proof that at least part of an airplane is being produced on a mass-production, assembly-line basis.

**Waste Is Minimized**

As means of conserving every last scrap of metal, all rough castings in the Bethlehem shops are daubed with a variety of hues—the color for each of the metals contained in that particular alloy. When the castings are ground, the shavings are collected, shoveled into big alloy bins, marked with the same colors as those appearing on the casting, and then melted down, permitting recapture of a large percentage of each metal.

To fill its vast backlog of armament orders, now in the neighborhood of $1,300,000,000, the Bethlehem has gone on a 24-hour, seven days a week basis. So insistent are the Navy's demands that in most of the shops filling a space three miles long and half a mile wide, the workers are given but 10 minutes off for lunch, so as to avoid any break in production rhythm.

Passing to the shaft and gun shop, Admiral Woodward was shown immense lathes slowly turning and fashioning the 70-foot barrels for the Navy's 16-inch guns. Nearby other lathes were working on the four "hoops" and a "jacket" which encase the barrel. Still farther along, a gigantic machine was tirelessly shaping a 150-ton gun slide, within which the 16-inch gun recoils after firing its shell.

**Food for Big Guns**

To complete the picture rows of hydraulic presses were ruthlessly stamping out the six-foot high, armor-piercing 16-inch shells for the Navy's two-ocean fleet now building. While one group of workers affixed the brass tip of the shell others deftly painted the explosives under the eyes of some of the 160-odd Navy Department inspectors scattered throughout the plant.

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## Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ▲

TOMORROW ▼

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

## *Make Old Silk Stockings Into Rugs, The Government Doesn't Want Them*

**By Mary Hornaday**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Don't send your old silk stockings to the Government. It doesn't want them. Not yet anyway.

Offers of worn-out hose have been flooding the OPM the last few days, ever since Mrs. William Bacon, prominent Dallas, Texas, club woman, announced she would make a statewide collection of discarded silk stockings for use by the Army and Navy. If enough waste silk stocks were gathered, she figured, the Government might release part of its frozen stock of new silk to hosiery manufacturers and women could again have at least a few pairs of silk stockings.

It's no use, OPM officials say.

Only military use of the kind of silk that could be reclaimed from old hose, they say, would be in powder bags, but even here it would have to be mixed with new material. Not more than 5 per cent of the silk in powder bags is reclaimed; any more would make them too weak. The other portion, called by the trade "waste silk," is in reality new silk of an inferior grade.

Army and navy procurement offices have all the stocks of reclaimed silk they can use at present.

Grateful at the way women responded last month to their call for old aluminum, OPM officials are not entirely closing the door on the possibility of being able to use their old silk in days to come, either for military or civilian purposes.

"Experiments are always turning up new things," they point out.

But right now, they are advising women to keep on doing with their old stockings what they have always done—put them in the rag bag or perhaps make rugs out of them.

# Strike at Arlington Mills in Lawrence Continues to Extend Its Scope

## Boylston Street Projects Speeded as Traffic Aids

Seeking to eliminate a traffic bottleneck of growing seriousness on Boylston Street between Copley Square and Charles Street in Boston, the city is conducting a Work Projects Administration project to remove the unused trolley tracks and repave the thoroughfare, and is preparing to widen the street ten feet by narrowing the sidewalks.

The improvement, a final step in the Huntington Avenue subway and street reconstruction program, will help accommodate additional traffic expected to use the Huntington Avenue route to downtown Boston.

If all goes well, the work should be finished before the leaves turn colorful in October.

**Hearings Called**

Early completion depends upon legal arrangements for narrowing the sidewalks. Some property owners have basements extending under the walk, which would have to be extensively remodelled. A public hearing, tentatively scheduled for Aug. 27, is to be held by the Boston Street Commission to allow property owners to present their views. The major question is whether the property owners or the city should be required to bear the expense of remodelling.

Because no basement area is involved, the Public Works Department is already cutting back the sidewalk in front of the New Company building between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets. Similar widening is proposed for the north side of Boylston Street all the way from Copley Square to Arlington Street.

**Widening Project**

On the north side, the five-foot widening is contemplated for this entire distance except between Arlington and Berkeley Streets, where the sidewalk is already quite narrow.

Workmen today had a steam roller puffing away where the old trolley incline used to be, opposite the Boston Public Garden. This incline, unused since completion of the new subway, has been filled and is to be paved over for traffic use.

Transit department officials hope to have the vehicular underpass to carry Huntington Avenue traffic under Massachusetts Avenue completed by Columbus Day, Oct. 12. Delays in receiving certain supplies have caused a chain of additional delays so that completion of this construction will be far behind schedule.

By a Staff Photographer

**Boylston Street Is Widened**

**A view of the street-widening project on Boylston Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets. The north sidewalk in this block is being cut back five feet in order to widen the street. Removal of several trees is involved. Similar widening is contemplated all the way from Arlington Street to Copley Square, and for most of this district on the south side of Boylston Street.**

## Women Protest Meeting Of Russians in Faneuil Hall

Asserting that use of Faneuil Hall for a pro-Russian meeting would "desecrate" that venerable landmark, 12 members of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, headed by their President, Miss Florence Birmingham, marched on Boston City Hall and the State House today in protest.

Permission to hold a meeting "in moral support of the Russian people in their fight against Germany" has been granted by the Department of Public Buildings to the United Russian Organizations of Boston. The meeting is scheduled for Aug. 15.

The 12 women, charging the meeting is Communist-sponsored, demanded that the permit be revoked.

Basil W. Kascedan, 6 Beacon Street, representing the United Russian Organizations, denied vehemently that he or his organization had any connection with the Communist Party.

Revocation of the permit is impossible, Thomas Callahan, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, told the delegation when it arrived at City Hall. An indignant protest to the Mayor's office brought the same response. The women finally left, with promises to picket the meeting armed with clubs, although Miss Birmingham added that there would be "no violence."

Storming on up to Beacon Hill, the women, who are members of the America First Committee, marched on the Governor's office to protest his scheduled appearance before the rally.

Governor Saltonstall was not in —he has been away for over a week—but the women saw John K. Bottomley, his secretary. He assured them neither the Governor nor any other official of the Commonwealth will speak at the rally, but that did not promise that the Chief Executive would not appear.

## *Poets Are Called Best Historians*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 13—Poets do a better job of recording history than do the historians themselves, Pulitzer poet Robert P. Tristram Coffin told a recent meeting of the University of New Hampshire's Writers' conference.

The majority of historians record cold facts, while the poet digs deeper to find the human feelings, Mr. Coffin said. "History counts the number of men in a battle and the number of miles the fight advances. Poetry selects the human side to describe how the fighters feel and think."

One of the chief troubles in history is that it tries to cover the entire event, according to the poet. "Poetry takes only important things and makes them live."

## *75 Years' Work With One Firm And Still on Job*

BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP) —The one year that Lester J. Nichols intended to spend in the employ of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company today became three quarters of a century.

Observing his 75th year of continuous service with the concern, Mr. Nichols recalled that he accepted a job to accumulate enough money to continue his education. That would take about a year, he estimated, but at the end of that period the young shipping clerk was persuaded by his employers to remain.

Today Mr. Nichols is Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the concern.

He said he had worked too long to give any thought to retirement.


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A Year to Pay . Boston, Quincy and Waltham


## Rival Union Clash at Lawrence May Affect 7,000 Mill Workers

The tieup at the Arlington Mills in Lawrence broadened today into one of the largest in the State, as between 1,000 and 1,500 were out of work. The company employs nearly 7,000. Continuance of the strike of the 200 wool wash room workers would force further layoffs.

Joseph Silvia, head of the Wool and Worsted Council within the Textile Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor, was at Lawrence today trying to obtain union recognition covering the entire plant.

Meanwhile John Banford, director at Lawrence for the rival Textle Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had a leaflet distributed asking an election by the National Labor Relations Board.

Associates said Mr. Banford would formally make petition for an election, in which case the wash room strike would be handled as part of a general settlement if the C. I. O. won.

Otherwise the C. I. O. has not participated, it was said, as the strikers called in the A. F. of L. and the A. F. of L. is picketing.

### T. W. U. A. Chosen

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP) —Paul Schuler, assistant publicity director of the Textile Workers' Union of America (C. I. O.), announced last night that employees of the M. T. Stevens & Sons Company, wool manufacturers, had voted 1,209 to 267 in a National Labor Relations Board election to accept the union as their collective bargaining agent.

Mr. Schuler said that of 1,672 workers eligible to vote, 1,513 cast ballots of which 37 were challenged, blank or voided.

Stevens plants in Peacedale, R. I., and Gleasondale, Mass., have already accepted the T. W. U. A. as bargaining agent, Mr. Schuler said.

### Workers Collect

Nearly 400 employees of 10 Massachusetts concerns collected $15,000 in underpayments of minimum wages set by the Federal Wage-Hour Law during the first week of August, the regional office of the Wage and Hour Division reported today.

Eighty-nine employees in three companies in Vermont, Maine, and Rhode Island got $6,500. Adjustments were voluntary, being worked out by the Division.

### Bakery Issues

The issue of time lost by the inside bakery workers during the recent strike of the bakery drivers came up again today at a conference of spokesmen of the inside workers and management of the General Baking Company.

After the drivers' strike, bakery workers at the two Bond Bread Bakeries, operated by the General Baking Company, struck for pay for the four weeks they were made idle by the drivers' walkout. After being out three or four days, the inside workers adopted a recommendation of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to return to work and negotiate. Today both sides met at the offices of the Board, following several hotel sessions.

The drivers and the bakery operators have still proved unable to get together on the manner of arbitrating their dispute. However, the bakery drivers' union has called a mass meeting for Sunday morning, when the possibility of letting the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration do the arbitrating will be considered. Up to date the union has held out for an independent board, while the bakery operators have stuck to their choice of the State Board. The strike was settled by agreement to arbitrate, but left the arbitrating tribunal open.

### U. S. Seeks Mediation

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—A Federal Labor Conciliator, James Carroll, was moving today to get representatives of Leland-Gifford Company and its striking employees together. A statement by Andrew L. Wilkinson, for the company, that "all shifts in all departments are operating on their usual schedule," was seen as a reply to the claim of Martin Walsh, New England sub-regional director, Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organization, that 900 out of the 1,400 employees are now in the strikers' ranks.

Mr. Wilkinson declared that the company is engaged one hundred per cent in defense work, processing crankshafts for engines for giant bombers and making machine tools. The strike started Monday over the alleged discharge of seven workers for union activity.

The scheduled return this afternoon from Nantucket of Albert J. Gifford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Company, is expected to expedite the Federal Conciliator's effort to get the two sides together.

## Dance Staged In Morning Concert Plan

The second in the popular series of four so-called "children's concerts"—Esplanade affairs under the direction of Helen S. Leavitt and Warren S. Freeman, which bring fully as many grownups as youngsters to the Hatch Memorial Shell each Wednesday morning during August—drew the usual enthusiastic crowd today.

Today's program, staged under a clear sky and with the cool breezes of the near-by Charles making for every possible comfort, was devoted to music and the dance. And through it all, informality reigned supreme.

After opening with the Knightsbridge March from "London Suite," all joined in group singing of "America, the Beautiful." This was followed with "Three Blind Mice—With Motions," which had the audience co-operating to the fullest. "Old Folks at Home" concluded this portion of the program.

A trumpet solo by Donald Lockhart, and a picturesque dance to Strauss's "Blue Danube Waltz" by the Edna Swift Dancers, were both applauded vigorously. As the finale, the entire audience joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The concert scheduled for Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, will be built around the theme, "Music of Our Neighbors," and that scheduled for Wednesday, Aug. 27, will be entitled "A Music Pageant." Through the courtesy of the Metropolitan District Commission, these programs are free for everyone to enjoy.

## Council Votes Approval For Appointments

Rejecting only one nomination, the Massachusetts Sxecutive Council today confirmed 11 of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointments to State offices. The Council rejected for the second time the nomination of Dr. Howard E. Ribinson of Concord as Associate Medical Examiner for Middlesex County by a vote of four to three.

The Council's action in confirming the rest of the nominations eliminated the necessity for the Governor's reported threat to withdraw the nominations of Democrats unless the Democratic-controlled Council confirmed those involving Republicans.

At the same time the Council deferred for two weeks action on a proposal for the sale of land near the Public Works Building on Nashua Street to former Representative Daniel F. McGrath of Milton, Mass., for $100,000 payable over a term of years.

Proposal for the sale of the land, introduced by Councilor Raymond Wilkins, former personal counsel for the Governor, was recommitted to the Finance Committee as a courtesy to the Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill who indicated he would like to vote on the budget.

Mr. Cahill is unable to vote because the absence of the Governor makes it necessary for him to preside. This is the second time that the Council has postponed action on the proposed land deal.

The Council confirmed today the appointment of Charles H. Brown of West Medford and Edward J. Kelly of Worcester as members of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission. These jobs pay $4000 a year.

A former State Senator, Mr. Brown, succeeds Thomas D. Lavelle whose term expired. Mr. Kelly, reappointed to the Commission, was Democratic floor leader while Governor Saltonstall was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Charles F. Sprague, Lynn box manufacturer, was oppointed to the Massachusetts Industrial Commission. John V. Spaulding of Newton Highlands was appointed to the Massachusetts Judicial Council. The Spaulding, Brown and Sprague appointments were all opposed by three of the four Democratic counsellors attending today's meeting Mr. Kelly's appointment was [illegible] confirmed, and appointment of Richard E. Johnston to the Boston Finance Commission. He succeeds James E. Maguire.

## Girls 'Walk Mile In Lisle' to Save Both Gas and Silk

Massachusetts' "gas" saving campaign developments today ranged all the way from girls walking in lisle stockings to policemen's vibrating motorcycle sirens.

The girl "savers" who "walk a mile in lisle" to save both gas and silk were today recognized as an official body of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin began mailing letters to drivers caught speeding, informing them that they "apparently did not intend to cooperate" with the defense gas-saving program by driving at moderate speeds.

He added that "your license will be suspended."

The girls received a letter from Mrs. Robert Homans, Chairman of the Woman's Division of the Committee, declaring they were an example of "the spirit of co-operation in America," and that the committee would be glad to sponsor them.

They had applied for recognition as a "national defense enterprise."

## 25 Congressmen to Inspect N. E. Agriculture and Defense

**Plans of Senate Military Affairs Committee members for an inspection of Iceland's defenses have been cancelled because of ice floes in the North Atlantic and unavailability of transportation, Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina said in Washington today.**

**The group, which was to have left Boston next Monday, included Senators Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia and Senator Reynolds.**

Some 25 United States Congressmen, practically all from outside New England, are expected to gain a true picture of agricultural and defense industrial conditions in this area next week, as they make a five-day, 850-mile tour of the six States, according to Don L. Berry, Executive Secretary of the Congressional Agricultural Commission.

Mr. Berry was in Boston yesterday, conferring with Leavitt Parsons, Editor and Publisher of the New England Poultryman, on the final details of the itinerary.

"This is to be in no sense a political fault-finding campaign, but, rather, a serious study of agricultural methods in various parts of the United States," Mr. Berry said. He added that it was the first time such a comprehensive tour ever had been contemplated, pointing out that, with one exception, all the visiting Congressmen are coming from points outside of New England. Many will be accompanied by their wives and families, he added.

Similar tours in other agricultural sections of the United States are being arranged for Congressmen from other areas, Mr. Berry continued, the idea being to acquaint members of the Agricultural Commission with problems other than those peculiar to their own sections. It is expected the first-hand knowledge they gain of the economic and physical aspects of New England agriculture will be of significant benefit.

**Co-operatively Planned**

The itinerary has been mapped out in co-operation with the New England Council, and the tour will be under the direction of the various State Development Commissions and Departments of Agriculture.

Members of the party will arrive in Boston on Sunday evening from Washington. On Monday, they will tour historic Lexington and Concord, moving northward into the Nashoba apple-growing district. After crossing the border into New Hampshire, where they will be greeted by Commissioner Andrew L. Felker of the Granite State, they will inspect the poultry-raising districts around Hudson and Kingston, proceeding then to the apple-growing area around Hampton Falls, and spending the night at the Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle.

On Tuesday the Congressmen will go into Maine, being greeted by State Commissioner Carl R. Smith, who will accompany them on a tour of defense shipbuilding yards around Portland. Later, the party will be taken through some of the Pine Tree State's famous canneries, part of the group then touring the vegetable-growing areas and part going on to Aroostook potato fields. The night will be spent at Poland Springs.

On Wednesday the group will cross into New Hampshire again, touring Crawford Notch and the Upper Connecticut Valley, crossing into Vermont, where members will be greeted by State Commissioner E. H. Jones. In the Green Mountain State they will be taken on inspection tours of various dairy plants, and at Springfield they will go through the tool plant of New England Council President Ralph E. Flanders. Crossing the line into Massachusetts, where they will be greeted by Commissioner William Casey, they will spend the night at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst.

On Thursday, after an inspection of the College, the Congressmen will go to Springfield for a tour of the Garand Gun factory. Then, entering the Nutmeg State, they will be greeted by Commissioner Olcott F. King, who will conduct an inspection tour of the tobacco-raising areas near Hartford. The Congressmen also will visit airplane factories and inspect the largest poultry hatchery in the world at Wallingford. The night will be spent at New London.

**To Return to Boston**

On Friday, after visiting the submarine boat-building plant at New London, they will cross into Rhode Island, where State Commissioner Raymond G. Bressler will conduct them on an inspection visit to the Quansett Airport. After this, the party will be taken through large Massachusetts cranberry-growing districts, and then return to Boston for a farewell dinner at the Hotel Statler.

The Russell Cort Associates of Boston has issued a 48-page booklet with charts, which will be used as a guide by the Congressmen in their tour.

Members of the Congressional committee are:

Clifford R. Hope, Chairman, Kansas; Leo E. Allen, Illinois; H. Carl Andersen, Minnesota; John Z. Andersen, California; August H. Anderson, Minnesota; Leslie C. Arends, Illinois; Philip A. Bennett, Missouri; Stephen Bolles, Wisconsin; Clarence J. Brown, Ohio; Ushur L. Burdick, North Dakota; Frank Carlson, Kansas; Francis H. Case, South Dakota; J. Edgar Chenoweth, Colorado; Cliff Clevenger, Ohio; O. S. Copeland, Nebraska; Fred Crawford, Michigan; Francis D. Culkin, New York; Paul Cunningham, Iowa; Carl T. Curtis, Nebraska; Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois; Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho; Frank Fellows, Maine; Bertrand W. Gearhart, California; Fred C. Gilchrist, Ohio; George W. Gillie, Indiana; Edwin A. Hall, New York; William S. Hill, Colorado; John Jennings, Jr., Tennessee; Ben F. Jensen, Iowa; Anton J. Johnson, Illinois; Noble J. Johnson, Indiana; Samuel H. King, Hawaii; J. Roland Kinzer, Pennsylvania; Harold Knutson, Minnesota; Gerald Landis, Indiana; Thomas E. Martin, Iowa; James W. Mott, Oregon; Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota; Reid F. Murray, Wisconsin; Daniel A. Reed, New York; Edward H. Rees, Kansas; Ross Rizley, Oklahoma; Charles R. Robertson, North Dakota; John M. Robison, Kentucky; Robert L. Rodgers, Pennsylvania; Dewey Short, Missouri; Karl Stefan, Nebraska; William H. Stevenson, Wisconsin; Miss Jessie Sumner, Illinois; Henry O. Talle, Iowa; William H. Wheat, Illinois; Earl Wilson, Indiana; Thomas D. Winter, Kansas; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan.

## *War Refugee Gets Old N. H. Home*

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13 (AP)— The one-time home of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, Civil War naval hero, at Contoocook, is now the residence of a war refugee.

Mrs. John Harwood Bacon, who fled from Paris when the Germans entered that city, has been given the 150-year-old landmark by Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mass., her cousin.

A fashion expert while abroad, Mrs. Bacon says she is having a "whale of a time" delving into old closets, of which there are 35, and rearranging furniture. Her plans for the future are indefinite, she said, but she expects to go to New York in the fall.

Her husband now is connected with a statistical firm in Florida.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and continued cool tonight; lowest temperature 54 degrees; Thursday fair and warmer; gentle to moderate northwest winds tonight and Thursday.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and continued cool tonight with light frost in exposed places; Thursday fair and warmer.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair and warmer.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island:** Moderate northwest winds, fair weather with good visibility tonight and Thursday.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Fresh northeast winds over south portion diminishing late tonight, becoming gentle east or southeast Thursday and moderate northwest and north winds diminishing early tonight and becoming gentle variable Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 58 | 81 | New Orleans | 79 | 92 |
| Chicago | 63 | 76 | New York | 58 | 85 |
| Denver | 56 | 79 | Norfolk | 68 | 95 |
| Kansas City | 65 | 79 | Philadelphia | 59 | 87 |
| Los Angeles | 67 | 84 | St. Louis | 59 | 89 |
| Miami | 79 | 93 | San Francisco | 58 | 70 |
| Minneapolis | 57 | 76 | Washington | 61 | 86 |

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 13.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 4:32 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 4:56 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:19 p. m.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Thursday**

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts; "Tapestries" will be the subject of a discussion by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Band Concert by the Commonwealth Work Projects Administration Band. Conducting the band will be Wm. Barrington-Sargent. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12 noon.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4.**

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*Since Colonial Days*

New England
Has Been the Home
of Good Cooking

Today there are many eating places that uphold the New England tradition of good cooking. Consult the "Where to Dine" advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for information about restaurants, inns, and tea rooms along the highways and byways of New England.


## *Dancers at Esplanade Children's Concert*

By a Staff Photographer

**Boston in a Gay Morning Mood**

**A picturesque dance to the strains of Strauss's Blue Danube Waltz was one of the highlights on today's Concert for Children at the Hatch Memorial Shell. Kneeling: Kay Mahoney; standing, left to right: Lillian Cucinotta, Madelyn Bannister, and Helen Roake. Waltz was under the direcion of Edna Swift.**

# Train Travel in Mexico Full of Surprises

Grace Line

**Flower Vendors Meet a Train at Fortin, Veracruz**

**One of the most interesting train rides in the Americas is the one from Mexico City to Veracruz. Fortin is one of the stations on that trip. Every train ride between the Rio Grande and Panama is both a picnic and a bargain counter shopping trip.**

## Mexico: Rich Soil for Democracy

**By R. H. Markham**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**"South of the Rio Grande"**
**Ninth in a series of 30 articles**

TAPACHULA, Mexico—Official statistics state that Mexico has 14,000 miles of railroads. I traveled over a tenth of those miles. I found the journeys very interesting, but should not like to repeat them often. A person of only normal good nature should not risk more than one such railroad trip a month.

On some lines, however, the trains are very comfortable. One of the pleasantest train journeys in the world is the day's ride, on a normal gauge line, from Mexico City to Veracruz—from temperate to torrid weather, from scanty fields to irrepressible vegetation of every sort and color, past three of the most majestic volcanos on earth, to low sandy shores, whose waves merge into the unbroken expanse of all the seas that cover the globe.

After taking this trip and spending the following night in the modest station hotel at Vera Cruz, I traveled on by train clear across Mexico to the very southwest corner of the country where it meets the Pacific Ocean and joins Central America. According to the railroad time table, the distance was about 600 miles. Two days and the intervening night were required for covering them.

**Trip Is a Picnic**

The trip was a picnic. All train journeys here are picnics. Indeed, much of life south of the Rio Grande is a picnic. A market is a gorgeous picnic, fiestas are riotous picnics, village schools sometimes resemble Sunday School picnics, most of the people sleep on mats, they live largely out of doors, their chief food is raw fruit and pancake sandwiches eaten in the fingers. They wear gay clothes, go about with guitars, sing serenading songs at dawn. Many persons constantly have packs on their backs or are carrying baskets. All are sociable, most like to play, not many are slaves of imperious factory whistles or mass production, even though toil is a daily and often arduous companion.

The spirit of masterly, joyous, sociable leisure comes to perfect expression in travel by rail. The trains go slowly, they wait a long while at stations, ignore schedules, wait for belated passengers to rush up with one or more porters carrying huge amounts of baggage.

**No Class Feeling**

The many bags and baskets, pots and rolls are expressions of the picnic spirit, as well as of necessity. If the travelers are going to see some one they take presents with them. If they're coming home from some place, they bring presents back. They have bird cages vivid with bright canaries or garrulous parrots. They have flower pots and young fruit trees, hand made toys, big straw or cloth or feather dolls. In some train coaches there is as much room for the luggage as for the passengers. These people don't rush from city to city, like drummers selling things, they go on good will tours, bringing and receiving gifts.

There is almost no class feeling in a train. The first class people are just exactly like the second class, except that they have a few privileges. Thus they are entitled to softer seats. Soldiers may ride first class, and every train is accompanied by a group of them, girt with well-filled cartridge belts, and carrying loaded rifles. Their services are very seldom needed.

At every sizeable station from the Atlantic to the Pacific, my train was met by a throng of ardent vendors of edibles. Perhaps the better word would be caterers. Most were women. In fact, most of the small "businessmen" in these parts seem to be women. These caterers are very resourceful, and bring such a variety of victuals to the stations that a train trip is just an interminable banquet with an elaborate, lavish new course in each town.

You find every sort of colored fruitade, usually spiced, always iced. Improvised soda fountains wait for the train at many stops. A nimble girl dashes a spoonful of pineapple, or banana or melon or papaya or other local delicacy into a glass, crushes it hastily with a wooden pestle, covers it with a little scoop of flaked ice which her sister has scraped from a block, lets some carbonated water run into the glass from a gasoline can equipped with a spigot, stirs up the mixture with another stick, and there's your penny's worth of ice soda. Of course, there's no end of ice cream. You can get fried bananas served to you on a piece of banana leaf and red strawberry syrup poured over them. You may buy a cocoanut for a penny, drink the water from inside and throw the rest away.

**Mexican Delicacies**

You may get fresh boiled sweet corn, chopped up, mixed into a firm paste by the addition of corn meal, and wrapped in green husks. It is exceedingly good. Some enterprising women bring to the train whole baskets of elaborate table d'hote lunches on their heads. Each lunch is wrapped in a banana leaf and tied up with grass. You pay your fifteen cents, open your package, and there nestling in fresh corn husks or papaya leaves, or some other green covering, you find fish, chicken, boiled eggs, rice, beans, fruit. Naturally, you can buy every sort of peppery hash wrapped in cold pancakes. Those are Mexican specialties.

If you want to take a garland of gardenias, a couple of pineapples, or a dozen huge bananas home to the folks, you will be able to get them exceedingly cheap. If you desire a special kind of basket or vase or rug or silverware or toy, you will find them all offered at the various stations where they are specialties, direct from producer to consumer.

In addition, the stations at train time serve as "corsos," or strolling places. Here the youth of the locality come to take their walks in their finest costumes, which differ greatly from place to place. So the train trip is as a tour through a living ethnological museum.

**And the Scenery**

Then, there is all the varied scenery. You see samples of the whole world in one brief journey. You pass from salubrious highlands to stifling swamps, you look out over the waters of the Atlantic, flowing through Mexico's Gulf, and also gaze upon the gentle waters of the Pacific.

You traverse large cities, thickly strewn villages, and then pass for hour after hour through almost uninhabited jngles, where lacy-leaved bamboos, lush plantain groves, enormous white-stemmed trees, gorgeous climbing vines with flaming blossoms reign supreme. Wild parrots screech at you. Monkeys flee away. You see cowboys, jaunty ponies, long-horned cattle, barefooted machete carriers, frail reed cabins with no furniture but mats and hammocks, multitudes of scantily-clad children, and not a few noble country school teachers.

As I sit here in drab little Tapachula, at the end of the journey, thinking of my long train ride through Mexico, it seems to me that I have passed through four centuries of history. Most of the people I saw these days were Indians, or three-fourths Indian or half Indian. They are living in the land their fathers inhabited before Columbus discovered their world. They are exceedingly hardy. They have survived ferocious tribal warfare, repeated massacres, foreign subjugation, the cruelest slavery. And here they still are, more numerous than ever, good-natured, friendly, quite industrious, very ingenious. In spite of the wrongs of centuries they are free from ill will.

Though very stable, they are decidedly adaptive and remarkably imitative. With the meagerest means they copy most North American models. Almost every toy in a New York store they make with nimble fingers and homemade lathes. From them we get many of our most picturesque costumes.

They are susceptible to wise forms of progress. After carrying burdens on their heads for two millenniums they now swarm into trucks. Once they build a road they move up and down it as ants. They immediately discard wooden plows and machetes when better tools are available.

**Essentially Democratic**

Essentially, they are democratic. They are accustomed to village cooperation, which is a kind of communalism, but also have an exalted sense of personal worth and a feeling of respect for others That is the basis of self-government. All their traditions and their innermost natures revolt against the blind despotic regimentation of Naziism. They defied the Nazi-ism of Cortes centuries long; they have flocked to the banner of freedom and human justice in a way that even Patrick Henry could emulate. They are our brothers and sisters, in social ideals. And they are our friends.

Our North American continent could be one in spirit, from Hudson Bay to the Panama Canal. Most educated Mexicans read what we read, many of them think as we do, even play as we do. You see baseball on every vacant city lot and the words the urchins use are strike, ball, out.

These Americans are walking down the same road and we could walk hand in hand, if we from the United States were a little more considerate, a little more respectful of the achievements of others, more generous in honoring exploits of others, and more sincerely gracious.

Friendship among equals rests on equality of consideration.

# Iowa Virtually Debt-Free First Time in Many Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DES MOINES, Iowa—The State Government of Iowa, which has been debt-ridden for years, today was virtually debt free.

One of the final acts to wipe out a 20-year debt took place when State Treasurer W. G. C. Bagley authorized the State Tax Commission to raise $1,149,500 through State levy for the final payment in 1942 on the soldiers' bonus bond issue.

Actually the last of the red ink cannot be erased from the State's books until the final payment of $1,100,000, plus $49,500 interest, is made during December, 1942, on that year's tax revenue.

But, if the State Government was to close down today and pay off all bills and debts, including the soldiers' bonus debt, State Comptroller C. Fred Porter estimated there would be a cash balance of more than $10,000,000, Government bonds worth $1,000,000, and the various State lands and buildings.

The final payment on the soldiers' bonus issue will be the end of a debt which started in 1922 with the issuance of bonds for $22,000,000 to pay the Iowa war veterans. This has been paid annually at a rate of $1,100,000, plus interest, through a tax levy of one mill on moneys and credits and a fraction of a mill levy on property.

In 1940 the one mill tax on moneys and credits amounted to $350,282.97 and a .32 mill tax on property amounted to $919,590.66. This year the property tax was .28 of a mill and next year's tax, which will be set later by the tax commission, is expected to run slightly more than .20 of a mill.

With final payment of the bonus bonds in 1942 the tax burden will be lightened by more than a million dollars annually, unless some new taxes are added. The soldiers' bonus levy will be dropped entirely, however, because the last Legislature failed to take any action to continue it for any other purpose.

This is the only State tax levy being made now other than the general property levy which the Comptroller set at one mill recently. The State is paying off the highway bonds—but they are considered county obligations.

Mr. Porter estimated that State cash on hand June 30 this year was more than $10,000,000, plus the million dollars in Government bonds purchased from the State sinking funds.

The Comptroller said that if all business was stopped and the debts paid off there would still be this reserve left over as special contingency funds would pay the soldiers' bonus debt and other bills.

This healthy financial situation compares with an opposite picture in 1933 when the State had stamped warrants outstanding for $12,596,878 from the general fund. $5,148,336 from the primary highway fund and owed $9,900,000 on the soldiers' bonus issue.

# Borrowing Money Safely; Buying on Installment Plan

**"A Stitch in Time"**
**Ninth in a Series of 30 Articles**

**By Henry E. Ashmun**
**Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"**

Be sure to distinguish between discount and interest. Even otherwise reputable companies have sometimes been guilty of misleading the public on this point. Not long ago a prominent and honorable automobile organization advertised its deferred payment plan, mentioning the rate as six per cent. Actually this was a discount, not interest. That is, one paid six dollars for every $100 of deferred payment. It is easy to see that this is much higher than the same percentage of interest. The $100 is being reduced by payments each month. If the $100 were outstanding the whole year, six per cent discount would equal six per cent interest, but where payments are being made monthly to reduce the $100, the actual interest may be 12 or 14 per cent.

And by the same token, what appears to be a reasonable, or at least a legal rate, may, disguised as discount, be 20, 30, or even 60 per cent interest.

The additional charges may kite the interest to an exorbitant figure. Where personal property is pledged, such as jewelry or furs, a storage charge has sometimes been made, which was several times the rate of interest permitted by law.

So take care that you are dealing with a reputable, honest lender. Then check up carefully on the details of the transaction. It ought to be elementary that you should read every word of the papers you sign—before you sign them. And if you don't thoroughly understand every clause, take them to your trusted friend who is a businessman and have the terms okayed by him as protecting your rights and giving you a fair deal. If you hesitate to disclose your affairs to any such friend, or your banker, get the explanation from a disinterested party, not the lender. But get it!

**Keep a Copy**

Keep a copy of everything you sign. If it is a printed form, the lender can have no objection to filling out and giving you a duplicate. If it is typewritten, it is the simplest of processes to make a carbon copy for you. Then you have a ready reference and reminder of just what you have agreed to do.

Don't sign any note that doesn't let you pay more than the amount of the agreed installments, or pay the outstanding balance at any time. Thus, an installment note should read, "Monthly installments of not less than fifty dollars," or, "Fifty dollars or more on the fifth day of each month." Otherwise the lender can hold you to the terms and make you keep on paying interest, even though you may suddenly acquire ample funds to pay in full.

Nor should you sign a note that contains a prepayment penalty. In other words, you should not have to pay the lender more than the total balance due, by reason of the fact that you find it possible to pay in advance of the time the balance is due.

And don't sign a note that provides for a due date sooner than your monthly payments will complete the payment of the whole amount borrowed. In other words, in a note payable in installments, there should not be a specified due date for the balance other than the dates on which the installments fall due. If there is, you may find that although there are half a dozen monthly installments yet to pay, the due date will make the entire balance due and payable.

Buying merchandise on installments comes under the head of borrowing money, for you actually borrow the money from the seller of the merchandise. You may sign a note covering the deferred balance, just as you sign a note calling for repayment of the cash which was loaned you. There is this difference, however, in the promissory note given to cover a loan and the one signed as evidence of the debt on merchandise to be paid for.

**Not in Loan Business**

In the case of the loan, you are dealing with someone who is lending for profit and who will probably hold the note until it is paid. But the company which sells you an automobile, a refrigerator, a radio, a kitchen range, or household furniture is not making its money from lending. It is not in the loan business. Consequently, it is more than likely to sell your note to a banker, a loan company, or some other person or firm in the money-lending business.

The purchaser of your note is in the same position as if he had loaned you money with which to make the purchase. He has nothing whatever to do with the purchase and sale. If the automobile turns out to be defective, if the refrigerator won't run, if the furniture proves to be made of pine instead of mahogany, your only recourse is against the seller. You can't hold out on the bank or other purchaser of your note. You must pay him, just as if you had borrowed the money for some utterly different purpose not connected with the auto or refrigerator or radio. If the seller goes out of business, becomes bankrupt, or simply refuses to make the proper adjustment, you still owe the money to the person or firm that bought your note.

Not long ago a friend of mine purchased an automobile of a well-known make. It developed all sorts of trouble, but the selling agency refused to repair or replace it. After spending more than $200 in repairs on a car costing less than $1,000, this friend couldn't afford further repairs.

Meantime a bank had bought his note covering the balance, and with it the conditional sales contract under which it held ownership of the car until payment was completed. So my friend lost the car, his down payment, the heavy repair bills—and still owed the bank for the difference between what the car would sell for in its defective condition and the amount yet unpaid.

Unfortunately, this friend did not think of taking his troubles to the manufacturers of the car until too late. They would doubtless have taken care of him. Had he sought competent advice during the transaction, he would probably have been saved his serious loss.

I must acquit him, though, of carelessly dealing with unreliable sellers. He could not know that the agents of a leading manufacturer would prove unreliable—and go out of business a few weeks later!

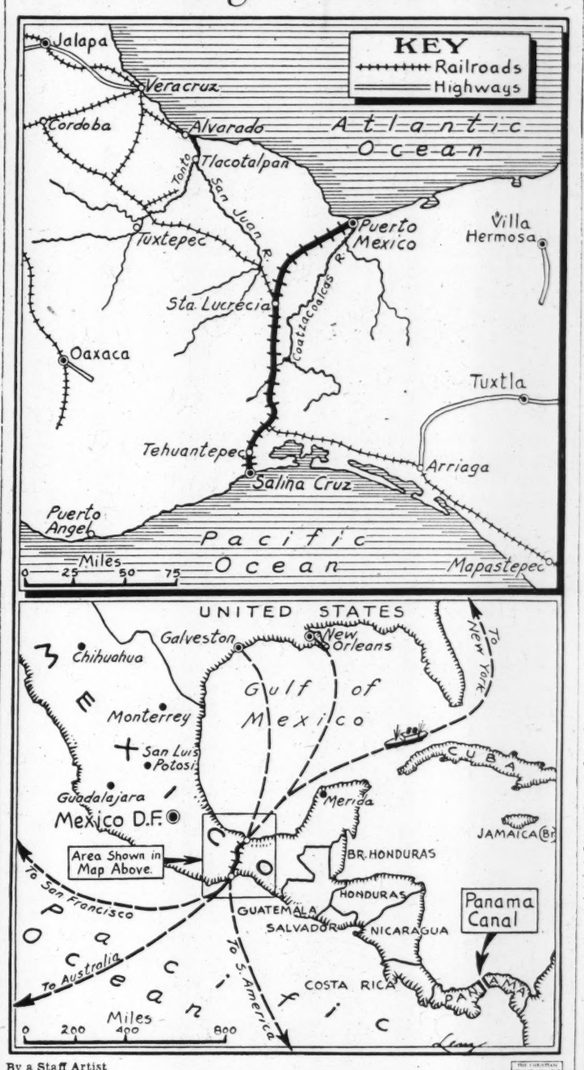
In fact, dealing with persons and firms of well-established character, who will undoubtedly stand behind the merchandise and make good any deficiency, is the most important precaution the installment purchaser can take.

By a Staff Artist

## *Navy Swords Passe, Metal Needed Elsewhere*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The well dressed naval officer need no longer wear or own a sword. An order issued yesterday said metals used in the manufacture of swords are urgently needed for other defense purposes.

# Buttressing Panama Canal




By a Staff Artist

**Ocean-to-Ocean Railway**

**Mexico's decision to improve the Tehuantepec Isthmus railway, shown in heavy lines, looks toward an alternate traffic route for the United States should the Panama Canal be hampered by war action.**

# Shorter Interoceanic Route By Rail Planned in Mexico

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—The Government of Mexico has announced that it is planning immediate measures for putting its railroad across the Tehuantepec Isthmus in condition to carry streams of heavy United States freight from ocean to ocean.

If satisfactory technical, tariff and diplomatic arrangements are made, this route might shorten transportation from New Orleans to San Francisco by 2,300 miles and from New York to San Francisco by 1,300 miles. At this moment of insufficient freight boats, such a shortening of such a route would be a decided advantage.

The shortest distance from coast to coast across Mexico is 125 miles, as compared to 50 miles across Panama and 170 miles across Nicaragua.

The first concession for a route of communication across the Tehuantepec Isthmus was given 99 years ago to a Mexican.

But no spade work was done for 16 years, in the course of which the contract changed hands and form many times. Finally, in 1858 a "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company" laid a sort of plank road through the jungles.

In 1866 the concession was transferred from New Orleans to Washington, to New York, to Massachusetts.

But by 1882, after 40 years of contract-giving and waiting, there were only 22 miles of poorly built railroad and a few miles of rotting planks. So the Mexican Government took the project into its own hands and by 1894 completed the road from shore to shore. It was poorly built, so five years later Mexico engaged the British firm of Pearson & Son to rebuild it. They finished in 1907. The road altogether cost about $60,000,000 and has proven an unprofitable investment.

It is 303 kilometers (about 190 miles) long from coast to coast. Two trains cover the route daily, one each way. If they ran on time they would pass from ocean to ocean in 12 hours, making about 16 miles an hour.

The route is through thinly settled, not very productive land, inhabited by rather primitive people, so offers little opportunity for profit. But if interocean freight were shipped on this line and enough new rolling stock provided to reduce the 190-mile trip to five hours, this might become the busiest railroad south of the Rio Grande.

Its eastern end at Puerto Mexico is 800 miles from New Orleans, which is 1,400 miles from the Panama Canal. San Francisco is 2,050 miles from the Pacific end of this line and 3,280 miles from the Panama Canal.

# Castillo Warns Of Ideologies In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 13 (AP)—Acting President Castillo of Argentina, an advocate of strict neutrality, has made his first public acknowledgment that foreign-inspired subversive movements are active in his country.

In a speech to graduates of the National University here, he said yesterday that war-borne ideologies from abroad "are inoculating organizations of some youths, provoking opposing currents that are a threat to the tranquillity and welfare of the Republic."

Some citizens, he added, are "echoing extremist propaganda" and straying from "the path of Argentinism."

## Peruvian Action

QUITO Ecuador, Aug. 13 (AP)—An Ecuadorian communiqué said last night that Peruvian forces had captured and then abandoned the town of Zapotillo in a revival of their border warfare after agreeing to a truce.

Ecuadorian forces, it said, withdrew to Sabanilla in the face of the Peruvian assault, which included combined air and artillery bombardments and infantry and cavalry charges.

The official announcement said that the town of Chito also had been under attack from July 28 to Aug. 8 but it failed to give the outcome. Chito and Zapotillo are in the frontier area claimed by both Ecuador and Peru.

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# Army Engineers Prepare for Great Maneuvers in the Fort Devens Area

## Water Supply Proves Vital In Tactical Defense Training

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

**Preparation for Action**—Army engineers were busy in the Fort Devens area today reconnoitering to insure cooling water for the tired and dusty marching men of the Yankee Division when they arrive next week for South Army Corps Maneuvers. Several dozen portable showers have been set up for the visitors from Camp Edwards and swimming facilities will be arranged in the clear waters of Cranberry Pond. While at maneuver headquarters the water supply for the 26th Division will be drawn from the nearest post hydrant and while on tactical field work water will be drawn from available brooks and streams which have been treated and purified by the engineers.

**Combat-team Maneuver**—The outnumbered Camp Edwards First Infantry regiment yesterday captured and held Scargo Hill, a strategic foothold, in the 26th Division's First Inter-Brigade Combat Team Maneuver.

The chief umpires gave no immediate decision on the "battle" in which 12,000 men participated.

The 181st's invading "enemy" force met the advance echelons of the 51st Brigade defending team and quickly took over Scargo Hill. They held the strategic point of the "battle" terrain until the problem ended.

Twenty-two hundred troops of the 104th Infantry returned to camp last night after staging one of the biggest military parades in Cape Cod history. It was held in Sandwich in connection with that picturesque community's fourth annual "Military Day," concluding with a dance for the soldiers.

**Quick Thinking**—A New England Army aviator, Private C. E. Slewellina of Presque Isle, Maine, and two of his comrades, Second Lieutenants John J. Thornhill, San Antonio, Texas, and Eugene Thompson, Stillwater, Okla., survived an ocean leap at Honolulu yesterday when their plane faltered three miles at sea. One of the trio, unidentified, thought to grab a rubber boat before he bailed out and inflated it after he jumped. The others swam to him and eventually were picked up by a fisherman.

**A Friend to Soldiers**—A farm wife, living on a lonely tract in new Hampshire, stands ready to provide candy and cookies and friendly letters to lonesome soldiers. In a letter to the Army's First Corpe Area Headquarters in Boston, Mrs. William E. Smith of Derry Village, N. H., wrote "I have no one in the Army—I did have in the World War, but they are all gone." She referred to boys with whom she corresponded. "Could you send me the names of those who have no one to write them so I could write and send things to them?" Army officers, with longing remembrances of "home made" cookies, said regretfully they had no such list.

**Second ARP School**—A second session or an Air Raid Precaution School for industry will be held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aug. 19 through 21, Lewis O. Barrows, Director, said today. The second session will be opened for chief wardens of business houses, apartment buildings, office buildings, and mercantile establishments as well as of industrial plants, Mr. Barrows added.

**Public Relations Conference**—Public relations officers of the First Corps Area, representatives of the press, radio, and moving picture news reel companies, met today at the Army Base, Boston, to discuss ways and mean sof facilitating the distribution of military news throughout the country. Among the speakers were Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area; Lieut. Col. Royal B. Lord, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, Washington; Edward M. Kirby, Chief of the Radio Branch, Bureau of Public Relations; and William Dwight, President of the New England Daily Newspaper Association and Managing Editor of the Holyoke Transcript-Telegram.

## Somerville WPA Fills Rolls Again

Somerville WPA rolls, reduced about three weeks ago by the discharge of more than 500 men and women, were practically back to normal today after the re-hiring of 350 persons. About 100 women were ordered returned to sewing projects. The remainder, 250 men, returned to Government pay rolls as manual laborers minus special ratings.

Several reasons were given for the reinstatements, one that the assignments were made to fill vacancies and that when quotas were cut, new assignments followed once these quotas were adjusted.

**Seek Funds for British Mobile Kitchens**

Mrs. Pat McLeod (left) and Miss Winifred Ashford, shown here while on duty with the British Mechanized Transport Corps, will tell about their jobs tomorrow at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler, Boston, given by the British War Relief Society in co-operation with the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross. The two women drivers are in this country to help raise funds for British war relief.

## *Vermont Folk Festival Turns To Country Dance Contests*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Aug. 12—Three hundred country dancers, the best in Vermont, began contests this morning on the green at Goddard College here for the state championship cup at the middle day activity of the Vermont Folk Festival. The Green Mountain State sesquicentennial has added extra interest to this year's competition, and has produced one extra cup.

Gov. William H. Wills will award a silver cup he has presented for the best quadrille. Learning of the contest, Henry Ford has sent four records of his championship fiddler, but the festival directors stated that more than enough orchestras and callers are on hand for the occasion. In competition for the American dance cup most teams planned to do either "The Tempest" or "Green Mountain Volunteers, two "long-ways" dances known only in Vermont. A third cup goes to a children's team, a fourth for the best foreign dance.

This evening callers or prompters will compete for the swing-your-partners sesquicentennial trophy, offered by the Stephen Day Press of Brattleboro. Caller Ed A. Larkin of Chelsea continues to be favored for champion, but his competitors will be numerous and will include one woman, Doreen Ainsworth of St. Johnsbury.

The Arts and Crafts Fair, operating through the week-long festival, continues to break all records for sales, and demonstrators of old handcraft are drawing large audiences.

The festival will continue through Saturday, the entire program designed to depict 150 years of Vermont living, and intended to be the State's outstanding recognition of the sesquicentennial.

## *Light Frost Due In Northern N. E.*

A light frost was forecast by the Weather Bureau for some parts of northern New England tonight.

With cold air pouring into the New England area from the Northwest, the weather man predicted continued cool and fair weather throughout the six states tonight, with light frosts in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont in exposed areas.

Tomorrow, the forecast said, will be somewhat warmer, with continued fair skies.

The frost forecast followed a drop of 32 degrees during the night to a minimum of 54 at 6:30 a. m. (E. D. T.) in Boston, the lowest temperature recorded on this date in 39 years. In Hartford, the mercury dropped to 49.5 degrees at 5:45 a. m., equalling the record low for the date. Lows reported elsewhere in New England: Bangor, Maine, 42; Caribou, Maine, 36; and Burlington, Vt., 49.

## New Salisbury Salvage Attempt

Although the bulk of what was once a rich cargo of products of the East Indies including rubber and other raw materials used now in defense industries, was reclaimed by divers or picked up along nearby beaches, another attempt is being made to salvage anything that is left in the holds of the sunken freighter City of Salisbury near the entrance to Boston harbor.

In 1938, the vessel struck a pinnacle rock while inbound and broke in half. Considerable cargo worked out of the holds and floated ashore. Lighters were sent to the scene, and divers worked for days in reclaiming the cargo. Finally a storm moved the wreck from the rock, and it sank in 100 feet of water. Although it was believed at the time that very little cargo remained in the holds, new attempts are now under way to salvage any that can be found.

## Imports of Wool Continue Spiral

Wool imports into the Port of Boston last week continued spiraling toward a record fiscal year with unloadings of 3,288,800 pounds against 2,908,816 for the same period last year.

The substantial weekly gain in imports pushes the total volume for the fiscal year beginning July 1 to 47,985,200 pounds, or an increase of almost 300 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1940.

## Jones Named to Head Bennington College

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 13—By unanimous choice of the Trustees of Bennington College, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, a member of the college faculty since its beginning, has been named President to succeed Dr. Robert D. Leigh. The announcement, contained in a special letter to faculty, students, and alumnae, from Arthur W. Page, Chairman of the Trustees, came two days after the news of Dr. Leigh's resignation.

Dr Jones' accession to the Bennington Presidency, "makes no change in the fundamental objectives and methods of the college," said Mr. Page in his letter. Dr. Jones, a well-known economist, for many years an active consultant to governmental, labor, and industrial groups, served a term as Acting President two years ago. He will take office Sept. 1.

He will be the second President in the institution's 14 years' history. Under Dr. Leigh, an ideal and a method that were distinctive were established. The college did not try to change the facts in the world but it has successfully changed methods of teaching and establishnig interest and inspiration in intellectual things. Not only has it served the students at Bennington but has also given stimulus to education in general.

Dr. Jones, as in the case of his predecessor, will interrupt a career in the social studies to become a college executive. A native of Nebraska, he was graduated from Reed College, Portland, Ore. There followed graduate work in economics at Columbia University, special studies at the London School of Economics and in Geneva, Switzerland, and a Ph.D. degree from the Brookings Institution in Washington.

Dr. Jones also has been a Forest Ranger in the Oregon National Forest, a labor mediator and arbitrator to the lumber industry of the Northwest, to the printing trades of New York City, and to the local industries of Vermont. He has been economist and editor of publications for the Foreign Policy Association, and economist for the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care. With his wife and Dr. Roger I. Lee, of Boston, he is the author of a book.

During the summer of 1940, Dr. Jones was economic adviser to the Industrial Materials Division of the National Advisory Defense Commission. He is a contributor to the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences.

Fortunato

**Dr. Lewis Webster Jones**

Of faculty of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., who is the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees to succeed Dr. Robert D. Leigh as President of the College Sept. 1.

Keystone

**Dr. Robert D. Leigh**

Who has resigned from the Presidency of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., in keeping with his own theory that both the college and college President benefit if the presidential term of office is not too long.

## Advisory Group On Shoes, Hides Named by OPM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Formation of a 17-member "steering committee" for Defense Industry Advisory Board on Shoes, Leather Products, Hides, Skins and Leather has been announced by the Office of Production Management.

The group will meet in Washington Aug. 22, as a start toward advising the OPM and other defense agencies on problems arising from leather and hide shortages resulting from Army demands for shoes and other leather commodities.

Harold M. Florsheim and Maj. Joseph W. Byron of the OPM have been designated jointly as Government presiding officers for the Committee.

Other members are:

Byron A. Gray, President, International Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mazey Jarman, President, General Shoe Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.; J. F. McElwain, President, J. F. McElwain Company, Boston, Mass.; H. L. Nunn, President, Nunn-Bush Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

F. J. O'Donnell, Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, Millis, Mass.; Paul C. Smith, Vice-President, Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. McKendrew, Vice-President, Armand Schmoll, Inc., New York City; Carl Danner, President, American Hide and Leather Company, Boston, Mass.

W. B. Eisendrath, Vice-President, Monarch Leather Company, Chicago, Ill.; Claude Nathan, General Manager, Eisendrath Glove Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Peirce, Vice-President, Leas and McVitty, Inc., Philadelphia; E. W. Prevere, tanning materials buyer, Howes Brothers Company, Boston, Mass.; Joseph W. Holmes, general manager, United Last Company, Boston, Mass.

J. C. Talbot, supervisor of shoe-buying, J. C. Penny Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Owen W. Metzger, President, Wetherhold and Metzger, Allentown, Pa.; Marcus Rice, buyer, the May Company, St. Louis, Mo., and H. S. Marlor, President, Footwear Division, U. S. Rubber Company, New York City.

## Weymouth Stir Over Zone Rules

Weymouth zoning ordinances and national defense demands clashed today and embroiled Selectmen, zoning officials, the town's police chief, and Thomas H. Hannaford of Braintree, head of the Crystal Concrete Corporation.

Mr. Hannaford's company is operating a gravel pit and hauling fill to the new Fore River shipyard basin, where construction of new warships will be rushed.

The Town Zoning Committee prohibited the use of the Winter Street pit being used by the concern, and instructed Edward F. Butler, Police Chief, to enforce the ban. Mr. Hannaford claimed the work involving the pit was a part of national defense work being carried on under Government contract, and work continued.

The Selectmen are scheduled to review the facts.

### Philatelic Congress

The Seventh American Philatelic Congress will meet at the Hotel Statler, Boston, from Nov. 28-30. Leading postage stamps dealers and collectors will be in attendance.

## Salem to See Industries Of Colonial Days

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 13—This tradition-steeped City situated on the arm of historic Massachusetts Bay will re-enact scenes from its Colonial past with the annual presentation of a demonstration of Early American Industries at the Pioneers' Village on the afternoon of Aug. 17.

Annually hundreds of persons from adjacent summer resorts attend the event to take advantage of the opportunity of viewing the interior of a 17th century village with its period-costumed citizenry busily engaged in their work-a-day activities. The ring of the blacksmith's hammer will attract visitors to his shop door as he fashions nails at the open forge; the top sawyer and pitman will shape boards from rough timber with their primitive pitsaw, while the saltmaker, the potter, and other village craftsmen will demonstrate the methods of their vocations.

Sightseers may step into Colonial living rooms and observe Puritan housewives seated at their spinning wheels while children recite from their hornbooks and New England Primer nearby. The visitor may be attracted to the low-ceilinged kitchen by the aroma of fragrant bayberry as the women engage in the homely task of dipping candles.

Each of the 30 exhibits and demonstrations is designed to carry out the Colonial motif of the Pioneers' Village and to reflect the historic past of this early American settlement.

## N. H. Advertising Responses Soar

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H.—Figures showing that New Hampshire's 1941 spring and summer advertising campaign produced 42½ per cent more responses than the 1940 campaign have been released by the State Planning and Development Commission.

A total of 10,899 responses was received from advertising which appeared in April, May, June, and July editions of newspapers and magazines this year. The campaign was completed in June except for one magazine and the first July issue of one newspaper.


**Our Real Hand Work**

**gives sportswear the right flare**

*Bea. 1790 Shore Routes*

**Sunshine Laundry**

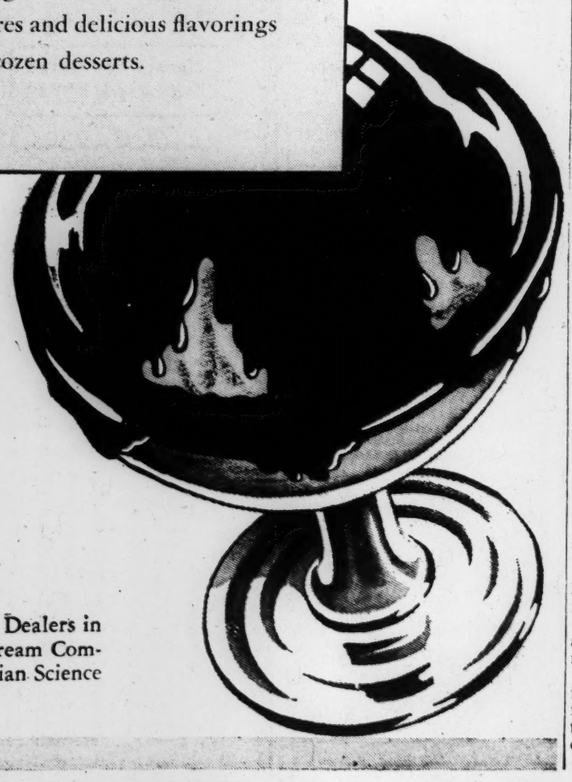
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE



# Any Dessert ---

## *Just So It's Ice Cream!*

Whether you dress it up with meringue shells, serve it on top of apple pie, or crown it with chocolate sauce, it's the dessert everybody likes. Make it yourself in freezer or refrigerator, using the good, rich cream you get from the dairies advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Or order it from a convenient Monitor-advertised drug store or confectioner. Monitor-advertised grocers, too, have well-known freeze mixtures and delicious flavorings to help you make frozen desserts.



292 Confectionery Stores, 505 Dealers in Dairy Products, and 54 Ice Cream Companies advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.


## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, Aug. 14**

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).

7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies. (15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies, U. S. Navy Band.

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.

8:00 p.m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

11.00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Hemisphere Review.

### *Today on Short Waves*

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—News Analysis: Kavin O'Carroll. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Slovak and Ruthenian; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Feature Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.

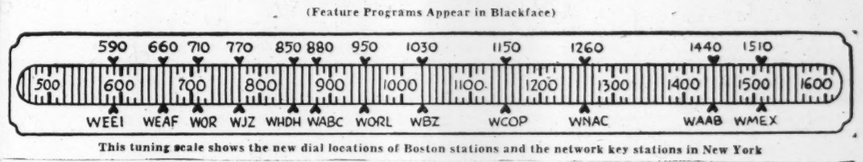
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First and Second Acts of "La Traviata," by Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.**

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | News for Women | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm" | First baseball game, | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | "Treasury of Song" | Honeymoon Hill: sketch | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Braves-N. Y. Giants | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | News: Sketchbook | John's Other Wife: sk. | "The Guiding Light" | Baseball Interviews | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | Children Are People | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Second baseball game, | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | Around the Hub | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Boston Braves - New | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | Accent on Music | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": serial | York Giants | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | Accent on Music | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Second baseball game, | John Kiley, organ |
| 4:45 | Edna Smith | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Boston Braves - New | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin" | Ireene Wicker Stories | "Home of the Brave" | York Giants | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills" | Drama Behind the News | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Wings Over Jordan | "Don Winslow": News | "Jack Armstrong" | Frank Ryan, Sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill, news | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Bill Henry Calling | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | News Review | Sports Digest; Music | Musical Rendezvous | News | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Frank Blair, News | "About Today": drama |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, Songs | Mr. Keen: sketch | News of the World | "Fu Manchu" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Meet Mr. Meek": | Midweek Function | London After Dark | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Wonderland Salutes |
| 7:45 | comedy drama | Midweek Function | London After Dark | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Waltz Time |
| 8:00 | Grand Central Station | "Quiz Kids," with" Joe Kelly, m. c. | "Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch | "Sizing Up the News", Song Spinners | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:15 | | | | Boake Carter | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:30 | "Dr. Christian": | "Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch | Party: Louise Massey and the Westerners | Web Tilton, songs; organ | Defense Program |
| 8:45 | drama: Elm. Davis | | | | "Bringing Up Parents" |
| 9:00 | "Treasury Hour": | Frontline Headlines | "Quizzer Baseball," Budd | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 | Millions for De- | "Meet the Band" | Hulick, m. c. | From London: J. Steele | Album |
| 9:30 | fense: speakers; | News Here and Abroad | "Mr. District Attorney" | News Service | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:45 | orchestra | Ted Steele's Orchestra | dramatic sketch | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Album |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | Allen Roth's Orchestra | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | Allen Roth's Orchestra | Musical Knowledge | "Danger Is My Business" | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Juan Arvizu, songs | America First Committee | Kay Kyser's College of | "Pageant of Melody | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News: Sports | Speaker, Gerald P. Nye | Musical Knowledge | orchestra and soloist | "I'm an American" |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Art Jarrett's Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:15 | "Master Works of | Weather; "Music You | Local News; Weather | Art Jarrett's Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:30 | Music"; Harry | Want"; recordings | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Russ Morgan's Orchestra | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 | James' Orchestra | "Music You Want" | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Russ Morgan's Orchestra | "Day's End"; news |

### *Thursday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | Uncle Elmer | Musical Clock; News | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Musical Clock | George and Dixie | Headline News | |
| 7:45 | News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | The World Today | Chet Gaylord | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Morning Toast" | Weather; news | "Morning Watch" | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 | "Rowdy Revue" | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 | "Rowdy Revue" | Toast | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | Farm and Home News |
| 9:00 | Home Planning | News; Talk; Music | News and Rhythm | News | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 | Joan Adams, Listen Ladies | Breakfast Club | Food News | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 | | Breakfast Club | Concert Internationale | "Choir Loft" | "Your Morning Pick-up"; orchestra |
| 9:45 | Hymn Recital | Shopping Talk | "Musical Roundup" | Government Reports | |
| 10:00 | By Kathleen Norris | Helen Hiett, News | "Bess Johnson" | New England Cupboard | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 | Myrt and Marge | News; Music | "Ellen Randolph" | Musical Early Edition | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | "Stepmother": sk. | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Bachelor's Children" | Singing Strings | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Prescott Presents | "Road of Life" | Poultry talk | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | "Story of Mary Marlin" | B. S. Bercovici, news | Beauty Hints |
| 11:15 | Man I Married | Church in the Wildwood | "Pepper Young's Family" | Ruth Moss Interviews | Letter-Quest |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister": sketch | Two Men and a Girl | "The Goldbergs" | Melody Strings | Homespun Trio |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "David Harum" sketch | News Reporter | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | News; Talk; Music | Gene and Glenn | John B. Hughes, News | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 | "Girl Marries" | Jack Berch Variety | Musical Roundup | Dept. of Agriculture | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Singin' Sam | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; H. R. Baukhage | Musical Roundup | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington News | News Service | We Are Always Young | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | "Woman in White" | N. E. Agricultural News | "As the Twig Is Bent" | Government Girl | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | 'Right to Happiness' | "What's on the Air" | Marjorie Mills' house- | "Front Page Farrell" | Organ Concert |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | News; Weather | hold talk | "I'll Find My Way" | Johnny Andrew, songs |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | U. S. Marine Band | "Light of the World" | Cedric Foster, News | Tax Savings Plan |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan" | U. S. Marine Band | "Mystery of Ambergris" | Sports Comments | Alexander Wesley, tenor |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | "Into the Light": drama | "Valiant Lady": drama | "Don Artiste" | The Gauchos |
| 2:45 | "Kate Hopkins": sk. | "Midstream": sketch | "Grimm's Daughter" | Baseball Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 | Jan Peerce, tenor | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | Boston Braves-New York | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Frank Parker, tenor | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Giants baseball game | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | News: Sketchbook | "John's Other Wife" | "The Guiding Light" | Boston Braves-New York | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | Adventures in Science | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": comedy | Giants baseball game | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | Around the Hub | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Boston Braves-New York | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "In Your Defense" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | Giants baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "In Your Defense" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Boston Braves-New York | Consolairs |
| 4:45 | Burl Ives, songs | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Giants baseball game | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | Ireene Wicker | "Home of the Brave" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | From A to Z in Novelty | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills": sk. | Drama Behind the News | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Wings Over Jordan | "Don Winslow": sketch | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | Sifting the News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Melodic Caravan | Dinner Music | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Sports Digest; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | **The World Today** | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Frank Blair News | Five Star News |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, songs | "Mr. Keen": sketch | News of the World | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Who's News" |
| 7:30 | Madie's Diary": | "Cugat Rumba Revue | "Confidentially Yours" | Russ Morgan's Orchestra | Wonderland Salute |
| 7:45 | dramatic sketch | Cugat Rumba Revue | Concert Miniatures | "Inside of Sports" | "Fireside Time" |
| 8:00 | Death Valley Days | Ricardo's Rhapsodies | "Housewarming" va- | Wythe Williams | "Castles in the Air"; |
| 8:15 | 'Death Valley Days' | Ricardo's Rhapsodies | riety: B. Goodman's Or. | "Sky Over Britain" | music |
| 8:30 | Network Program: | The Week in Industry | 'The Other Mrs. Reeves' | OPM Program: "N. E. | Civilian Defense Program |
| 8:45 | Elmer Davis | Richard Liebert, organist | dramatic sketch | Speeds Defense" | Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra |
| 9:00 | **Major Bowes** | Grant Park Concert | **Music Hall: Connie Bos-** | News Service | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | **Major Bowes** | Grant Park Concert | **well, Don Ameche, Jerry** | "Dive Bombers" | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | **Major Bowes** | **Henry L. Stimson, Ad-** | **Lester, Music Maids;** | **Henry L. Stimson, Ad-** | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | **Major Bowes** | **dress to Service Men** | **Orchestra; Guests** | **dress to Service Men** | cal Album" |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Or. | **Montreal Symphony;** | **Rudy Vallee Show: John** | "Parade of the News" | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Professor Quiz: | **E. MacMillan, conductor** | **Barrymore, guest** | dramatization | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | questions: answers | Ahead of the Headlines, | **'Good Neighbors': drama** | "The Great Gunns": | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News: Sports | Story dramas by Olmstead | **and music** | comedy skit | "I'm an American" |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Art Jarrett's Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:15 | "Master Works of | Weather; Music You | Local news; Weather | Art Jarrett's Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:30 | Music"; Michael | Want | Barry Winton's Orch. | Marvin Dale's Orchestra | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 | Loring's Orchestra | Music You Want | Barry Winton's Orch. | Russ Morgan's Orchestra | "Day's End"; news |

# Boston Man Heads WPA Group to Study Postwar Projects in Massachusetts

## Granite State Prepares For Army Tests

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13—In a few weeks the 6th Army Corps will start using approximately 81,000 acres of land in Southern New Hampshire for maneuvering purposes. Located in the communities of Mason, Brookline, Hollis, New Ipswich, Nashua, and Greenville, the land has been leased by the Government for the maneuvers.

Land under cultivation and close to homes has been marked "off limits" so that the soldiers will not trespass, and the Army officials point out that many of the crops will be harvested by the time the maneuvers get underway so that it may be possible to further extend the bounds in which the tactics may take place.

Mechanized units from Fort Devens have become quite common in the area as they move over the highways in convoy training.

### Evacuation Plans

The special committee on emergency evacuation, shelter, and feeding of the State Defense Council is preparing plans that would permit the orderly evacuation of entire communities or areas of the State if the need should arise.

To assist in developing the program, the State Forestry and Recreation Department is preparing a map showing areas considered to be relatively safe from forest fire hazards into which urban populations could move.

The State Highway Department has been developing plans for the use of the secondary highway system of the State for the movement of evacuees thereby permitting the use of the trunk lines for the flow of military traffic.

Information is being gathered as to the availability of housing and feeding facilities in the various communities of the State. This is all a part of the State program to find out what facilities for home defense it possesses and how they could be used most effectively.

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### Aerial Tramway

John W. Childs, bridge engineer of the State Highway Department, is starting a survey of the proposed terminal location and tramway line for the aerial passenger tramway up Mt. Sunapee, authorized by the State Legislature.

While a proposed line for the tramway has been suggested, a detailed survey is necessary before firms interested in building the project are willing to submit bids.

Apparently prompted by the success of the State-owned tramway on Cannon Mountain, various interests of the Sunapee area have been working for several years to get a like project.

The legislation authorizing such a project included the provisions that the date for its construction be left to State officials. The leaders of the Sunapee area maintain that with a natural lake on the mountain, an extensive view, and winter sports facilities that the tramway can expect success and prove an attraction for the area.

### Tourists Helped

Increases of 19 per cent in the number of cars and 20 per cent in the number of passengers stopping at the 28 booths of the State tourist information system in July of this year as compared with July, 1940, are reported by the State Planning and Development Commission as evidence that the State is enjoying a rushing summer tourist business.

For July of this year the number of cars was 52,149 and their passengers numbered 151,360. Massachusetts headed the list with 3,590 inquiries followed by New York with 1,922, and New Hampshire with 1,059. The general increase is placed at 10 per cent with the figure for July having been boosted considerably by extra traffic over the Fourth of July holiday.

### Rains Needed

The lack of rain in most parts of New Hampshire for the last few weeks is being felt by many persons. Many rural residents have low or dry wells. Many small industries that count on water power for operations have been forced to buy power. The level of ponds and lakes is low and the woods in many areas are dry.

If the situation does not correct itself shortly, it is possible that bans in some areas will be necessary. Water works officials in various parts of the State, while admitting low supplies, point out the danger of a shortage is small as most of the storage facilities are much greater than usual demands.

The problem of low and dry wells in various sections has been prevalent for several years, and in many cases new wells are being put in, either tapping lower earth strata or providing much greater storage areas.

Some farm leaders are of the opinion that much of the water trouble in the country may be attributed to the fact that many wells were put in before the day of the electric pump and that the event of modern conveniences has boosted water use.

Henry Crawshaw

**To Enter American Colleges**

**Two girls from Shanghai, (seated) Miss Hsueh Ying, who will enter Mt. Ida Junior College in Newton next month, and (standing) Miss Li Bei-ksung, who will attend Florida Southern College, photographed in the garden at the home of Welthy Honsinger Fisher, in Hingham, who has started a movement to enter Chinese girls in American colleges on scholarships so that they may return home and aid in China's reconstruction.**

## Woman Places Chinese Girls In U. S. College Scholarships

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 13—Beginning what she hopes may become a Nationwide movement, Welthy Honsinger Fisher, of Hingham, is obtaining scholarships in American colleges for Chinese girls, who will later return to China to aid in the reconstruction of their country.

Mrs. Fisher's interest results from 20 years' travel in the Orient on which she has lectured and written extensively. She now has in her home two young women from Shanghai, Miss Hsueh Ying, who will enter Mt. Ida Junior College in Newton next month, and Li Bei-ksung, who is enrolled in Florida Southern College.

A member of the executive committee of the Boston Branch of United China Relief, Mrs. Fisher is contacting educational institutions in various parts of the United States in her effort to obtain the scholarships for the Chinese girls. She has already had responses from Rollins College, the University of Idaho, and Wesleyan University, each of which has accepted a student. "No college has yet turned me down and I have sent for more girls," she said. "It is a responsibility I have taken and intend to share."

A letter to Mrs. Fisher from Miss Li's father says of the importance of her work: "The whole Nation will appreciate your effort toward the promotion of Sino-American cultural relationship. The reconstruction works of this country will be benefited by your help-giving to our generation."

## Light Motorized Bicycles Popular With British Public

**Foreign Trade Flashes**

Motorized light-weight bicycles are gaining favor in Great Britain, following the development of a small and reliable engine, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Of the new motor cycles sold to the British public during the last calendar year, more than 70 per cent were light-weight motorized bicycles, he pointed out. In May, 1940, 2,150 new motorized cycles were sold in Great Britain, compared with 1,553 in May, 1939, which was before the outbreak of hostilities. In July, 1940, 2,500 motorized cycles were sold, compared with 1,768 in July, 1939.

### Uses U. S. Air Methods

American methods are being used in the training of military pilots in Honduras. At the Military Aviation School at Tegucigalpa, the primary course is modeled after the Civil Aeronautics Authority courses in the United States, while the Military Aviation Course resembles that of the United States Army. The complete course takes two years. Policy of the school is to commission only those graduates who are considered essential to carry on the duties of the Air Force. Equipment consists of 20 airplanes, all but one of which are of United States manufacture.

### Panama Building Booms

One of the greatest building booms in the history of the Republic of Panama is being experienced there. Housing facilities, commercial construction and public works projects are all involved. To relieve the housing shortage in Colon, the Government is planning to erect large tenement buildings to accommodate families who have been living in tents since the first of April, 1940.

### Brazil's Nut Trade

Increased United States demand for vegetable oils has served to stimulate Brazilian interest in greater production of oil seeds and nuts which are available in wide variety throughout the Republic. Brazil now claims to rank seventh among world suppliers of vegetable oils, largely due to exports of cottonseed oil.

Panama's provinces have been reduced from nine to seven by action of the National Assembly, as a move in the direction of efficiency and economy, according to sponsors of the legislation that restored the original seven provinces. It is pointed out that difficulty was experienced in maintaining satisfactory local Governments in the sparsely settled areas. The Province of Herrera is abolished, and the territory restored to the Province of Los Santos. The Province of Darien is returned to the Province of Panama. The realignment will necessitate a change in the national emblem and insignia, which heretofore have borne nine stars, representing the Nation's nine provinces.

## WPA Survey Seeks to Ease Peace Letdown

Extensive plans for a six-year program of public works to meet post-emergency unemployment problems began to take shape in Boston today with the appointment of William W. Drummey, Jamaica Plain, architect, to head a new division of the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts.

Under Mr. Drummey, the new WPA section will survey Massachusetts cities and towns for projects which may be useful in absorbing labor released as the defense boom slackens, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, said in announcing the appointment.

Back in the memories of WPA officials are the money-wasting, work-wasting days when "boondoggling" served to put money in the pockets of the unemployed. They recall that most of this was due to lack of planning. To avoid its recurrence, WPA has been called on to set up its public works reserve, a virtual reservoir of projects listed in advance as needed and wanted.

**Will Catalogue Needs**

With a staff of five or six assistants, all engineers, the Director of the Public Works Reserve Division will call on municipal officials. Their needs and requests will be catalogued against the day when thousands of skilled or semi-skilled workers will be back in the labor market.

Mr. Drummey and his staff are expected to make their own survey of the physical properties of Massachusetts municipalities, probably listing for themselves what they think will be good projects for employing men and improving the city or town. Cities and towns with a program of future public works already established will be of tremendous value to the surveyors. In other communities Mr. Drummey will learn from municipal department heads what projects they would like undertaken when, as and if the money and labor were made available.

White-collar workers will not be forgotten. Library, nursery, tax and other offices where the work is less manual will be consulted for their needs.

**Allows for Priority Ranking**

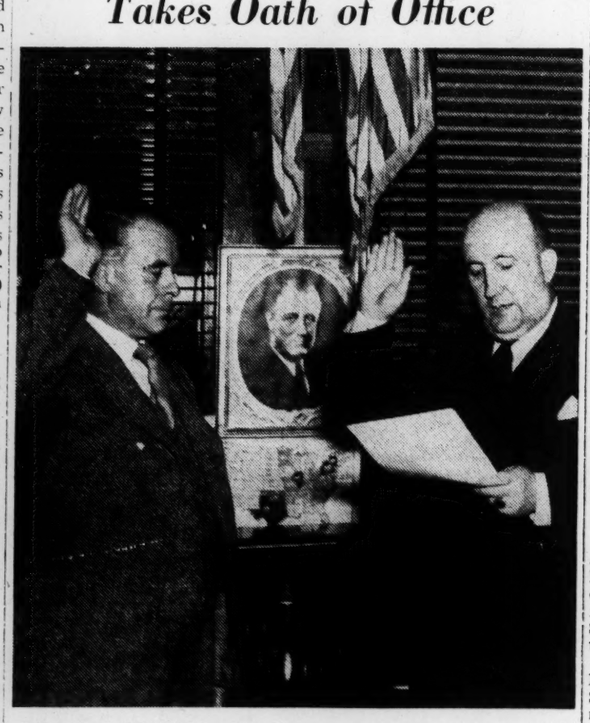
When completed, the survey is expected to show what is wanted in every part of Massachusetts with every project ranked on whether it is needed immediately or can wait awhile. Projects will thus be given a priority ranking that, under present plans, will be national as well as state-wide. This "pool" of projects will be operated from Washington on a large scale re-employment plan after the boom.

Mr. Drummey has already left for New York to meet with directors from other States in a regional conference. On his return, he is expected to select his staff, beginning his survey and investigation about two weeks from now.

First city to draw the attention of Mr. Drummey will be Boston. He and his workers will operate first in more heavily populated areas.

A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Northeastern University, Mr. Drummey was superintendent of construction for the Boston Department of School Building for five years, ending in 1938. At times a special lecturer for M. I. T. and the State Department of Education, he is now expert examiner for the Engineering Division of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission. He is also President of the Boston City Club.

## *Takes Oath of Office*



**William W. Drummey**
**New State Director of the Massachusetts Division of Public Work Reserve.**

**Denis W. Delaney**
**WPA Director in Massachusetts administers oath of office to Mr. Drummey.**

**Pine Tree State Joys Substitute for Bombs**

**Camp life American style is being tasted for the first time by these British children, who are spending the summer at Camp Casco, near Bath, Maine. Their days are spent in studying nature, learning clay sculpture, stone cutting, manual arts, domestic arts, and enjoying outdoor sports such as hiking, swimming, and boating.**

## Girl Scouts Back Defense By Good Will

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMP BONNIE BRAE, East Otis, Mass., Aug. 13—There's more to national defense than building ships and making guns. Making good neighbors is important, too.

That is where the Girl Scouts are making an important contribution to defense today. That is why the Western Hemisphere Encampment just opened here takes on special significance this year.

Girl Guides from Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, as well as from British and French possessions in the Western Hemisphere are bunking, cooking and camping with Girl Scouts from Florida, Vermont, Michigan, Montana, and many other States.

It's as important, in its way, as building air bases and armies, in the opinion of Mrs. E. Swift Newton of Daylesford, Pa., chairman of the International Committee of the Girl Scouts in the United States.

**Aids Good Neighbor Policy**

"Every time we bring a girl here from South America, or any other country, and she goes home and speaks well of us, we feel that is helping in a very definite way to strengthen our Good Neighbor policy," she explained in an interview.

In other ways, too, Girl Scouts are training to become useful in a national emergency, Mrs. Newton continued, calling attention to the way in which the ability of the Girl Guides in England has been turned to account in aid during and after air raids.

"Girl Scouts have a knowledge of cooking, of food and ways of using it thriftly that is especially important right now, when national defense is calling for economies in this, as well as other directions," she pointed out.

The international encampment of Girl Scouts has always been held at Abelboden, Switzerland, at the camp given to the Girl Guides of the World by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, Mass., until last year, when the European rendezvous was not possible because of the war.

**First in Hemisphere**

It was then that they instituted the first Western Hemisphere Encampment at Camp Andree Clark, near Pleasantville, New York. It was attended by more than 100 girls. This year's Encampment has an enrollment of 160.

Special messages of appreciation for the Encampment and its purpose have been received from Ambassadors of many of the Latin-American countries, and from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"I am greatly interested in any initiative undertaken by the Girl Scouts and Girl Guides for the promotion of friendly relationships among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere," wrote Secretary Hull, "and I am pleased to learn of the support given them by you and your associates in their efforts to promote these relations."

**To Attend Music Festival**

The campers are planning to attend the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Tanglewood tomorrow evening, and arrangements are being made for them to meet Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Honorary President of the Girl Scouts, will visit the Encampment on Monday, Aug. 18.

Miss Mary Winslow, of Washington, D. C., Advisor for Civic Projects, Council of National Defense, was a guest at the camp today.

## Maine English Evacuees Take Easily to U. S. Ways

It's thumbs up for these British children who are spending a worth-while summer at Camp Casco for evacuee children of England.

The camp is located at Sebasco Estates, about 10 miles from the shipbuilding city of Bath, Maine. Here about 45 British children practice camp life in real American style by studying nature, learning clay sculpture, stone cutting, manual arts, domestic arts, and enjoying various sports such as swimming and boating. All activities are supervised by experienced counselors, who are Americans, because there are no such camps in England.

**English Women Supervise**

The camp is directed and supervised by two English women, Miss Phyllis Blundell, who has lived in the United States for the past nine years. A noted sculptress, she directs all of the art activities, and Mrs. Ena Currey, the other director, who has her two children with her, has for the past year worked with the special committee for British children of the Child Study Association in New York. The camp grew rapidly as result of Mrs. Currey's work with British children.

Practically all of the work is done by the children, ranging in age from five to 17, and mothers, with the aid of a cook, three American counselors and one nurse. The camp is financed privately by friends in New York.

There are eight small tidily kept cabins and a large camp mess hall and recreation room combined.

The camp was donated by Mrs. Ernest Haskell of Bath and West Point. It is the only camp of its kind in the United States, although much is being done for 6,000 British children throughout the United States and Canada.

**Praise for United States**

Asked how she liked the United States, Mrs. J. C. Glover, whose husband is Director of the Food Ministry in London, replied, "I can do nothing but praise America and its people." Mrs. Glover is the mother of two children at the camp.

Surrounded by fir and pine trees, the camp is pleasantly located about five minutes' walk from the seashore, where the children spend a great deal of time swimming and playing in the surf.

The British-American Ambulance Corps has lent them for the summer an ambulance truck, which is to be shipped to Egypt in the autumn, that has proved very useful for transportation purposes.

Some of the five-year-olders told of what a great thrill they had when they saw great tuna fish brought in down at the fisherman's wharf.

The camp gives English mothers and their children an opportunity to reunite, which is an outstanding feature.

The campers listen to radiocasts from England twice daily, and all the children take a great interest.

Flags, both British and American, are displayed above the doorways of each camp, and the recreation room is adorned with British signs and the insignia. "There will always be an England."

## *Tardy Worker's Swordfish Story A $24,000 Fact*

Here's a new "vacation fish story."

A tourist returning from a vacation in the "Land of the Evangeline," reported at his office for work five hours late.

The alibi: "Steamer held 3½ hours to permit loading a shipment of swordfish for Boston."

In checking up the boss found the steamer waited because a trainload of swordfish valued at about $24,000 at current Boston Fish Pier prices, was late in reaching shipside. About 800 cases of the "beefsteak of the sea" were stowed aboard the ship and the returning vacationists chafed about the delay when the craft moved into Boston Harbor and tied up about 11:30 a. m. instead of 8 a. m.

But Canada wanted the benefit of the foreign exchange, and selling nearly $24,000 worth of swordfish to Boston where American dollars are paid for it, was too important to chance risk by holding the fish for the next sailing which would bring the fish to Boston Aug. 15.

## B. & M. Seeks To Use Rails For Defense

Steel for national defense purposes is behind an application which the Boston & Maine Railroad has just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon a 12-mile stretch of its Groveton, N. H., branch.

The 12-mile abandonment, located between Whitefield Junction and Lancaster, N. H., was sought to permit removal of tracks from that part of the line which has been idle since the I. C. C. authorized cessation of operation in 1932. The tracks were said to be "urgently needed under present conditions."

Authority to abandon two other branch lines, the tracks of which are to be taken up, also was asked in additional applications filed with the I. C. C.

One of the applications sought abandonment of a portion of the Milford Branch which extends about six miles from Squannacook Junction in Groton to Pepperell, Mass. This line is maintained solely for the use of shippers and merchandisers with no passenger service being given. However, a statement was made that the Railroad planned to build a sidetrack in Pepperell connecting the industries located on the line sought to be abandoned with a parallel line operated by the Boston and Maine.

The other application covers discontinuance of nine miles of track running north from Pepperell to a point about one mile southwest of Union Station in Nashua. There is also no passenger service given on this line and the only community using the line for freight is Hollis, N. H.

## Curbs Tightened On Sale of Boats

Further tightening up of restrictions regarding aliens — resident or non-resident—prevent the sale of even a small pleasure boat or canoe to an alien without approval of the United States Maritime Commission, it is learned.

The sale to aliens of ocean-going vessels or any large craft has been banned for the majority of time that the present war has been in progress. But now the rule has been extended to take in "everything that floats" including rowboats, sailboats, canoes and motorboats, according to orders received by Joseph McGrath, collector of customs.

Because of the change, it will now be impossible for an owner of any of the 11,345 motorboats registered at the Custom House, to sell to an alien without official approval, and the bill of sale to all others now must contain the statement that the purchaser is a citizen of the United States.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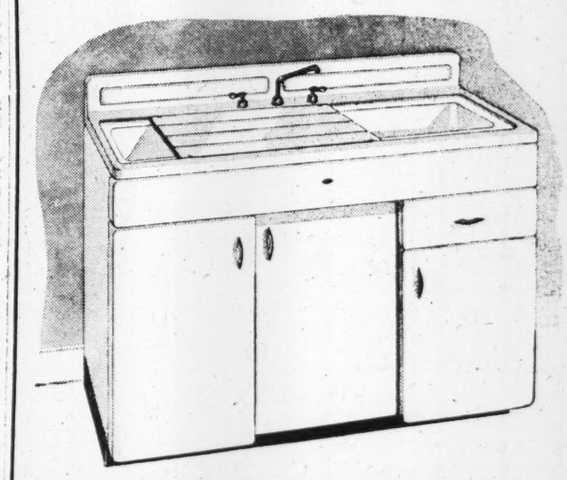

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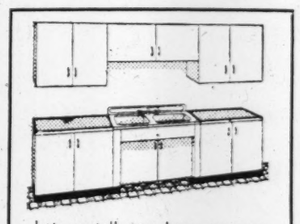

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JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

# Japan: Is Change in Policy Near?

**Pessimistic attitude of Tokyo on U. S. relations seen as step to more realistic view.**

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese pessimism about Japan-American relations is paradoxically a fortunate sign. It is one of several indications that Japanese international policies may begin to be based on realities. However little sweetness there may be about Dai Nippon nowadays, there is at least starting to be a little light—long overdue and welcome indeed in view of the long and almost unbroken record of march toward darkness through such means as control of the press, restriction on free speech and "dangerous thoughts," and compulsory unification of the Christian sects.

It is not stretching interpretation too far to say, moreover, that the Government's decision to invoke full provisions of the General Mobilization Act may not be without its redeeming features in the long run.

Such extremism may, of course, mean war—but it may also mean a turning point close ahead. Which this will be depends largely on events far from the Far East, notably the respective fates of Great Britain and Soviet Russia in their struggle againt Japan's ally-of-convenience, Germany.

**Keeping Avenues Clear**

But if Germany does not begin to win some early and conspicuous fresh successes, Japan is going to have to begin some serious exploration of avenues toward an about face. This is the first time such a situation has developed in more than four years of Japanese war with China. And as stated, the Japanese are beginning to get some cold, solid information on which to base their thinking in the event that the opportunity for new easy conquests does not quickly present itself.

International

**Lieut. Gen. Eike Tojo**
Japanese War Minister

**Admiral Koshiro Oikawa**
Japanese Navy Minister

**General Tojo and Admiral Oikawa were among the military and naval leaders of Japan who spoke at the Korakuen stadium in Tokyo on the fourth anniversary of the start of the 'Chinese incident.'**

Tremendously significant was the candid message of Kaname Wakasugi, one of Ambassador Admiral Nomura's chief aides, in a telephone message from Los Angeles to the great Japanese newspaper Tokyo Nichi Nichi. From another, the Nichi Nichi would never have printed any such words. But, from the man who is trying to carry first-hand facts from the Japanese Embassy in Washington to those in charge of shaping Japanese policies in Tokyo, this message could reach the Japanese people and startle them out of their propaganda-drugged somnolence.

What Mr. Wakasugi said is what scores of others might have said but their information would have been stifled at its source by newspaper editors and Japanese Government officials to a program of letting the Japanese people know only what they want to hear—not the truth, which they should hear but which might create distrust of the national policies.

**Describes U. S. Policy**

Mr. Wakasugi was an accurate reporter of what he—and many others—had learned in Washington. He said in effect that the United States is not going to start anything with Japan but that if Japan insists on trouble, the United States is ready and determined to meet the worst eventualities. He had found that America and Great Britain are in close harmony against aggression. He reported isolationism rapidly waning and preparedness the American keynote. Granting that the United States is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Japan as long as possible, Mr. Wakasugi added that this "all depends on the situation"—more directly, "the attitude depends solely on Japan."

No one could put things more squarely and accurately than that, it will be agreed by competent American observers. Mr. Wakasugi deserves the gratitude of both the United States and Japan for emulating the sensational performance of United States Ambassador Joseph Grew in Tokyo many months ago by disclosing the true state of the American position. Essentially, neither Mr. Wakasugi nor Mr. Grew pulled any rabbits out of any hats; but each proved himself an able and courageous reporter to the public at large, which is exceptional indeed among diplomats.

It seems safe to suggest that unless Japanese militarism receives some quick and extraordinary gift of good luck in the way of another adventurist opportunity, the words of Mr. Wakasugi are bound to have a chilling effect upon those Japanese who have been disposed to drag Japan closer and closer to the brink of a war with America which most Japanese think cannot come to pass, but which all informed Japanese know must be ruinous to their country if it ever does come to pass.

**More Power for Government**

The last drastic extension of provisions of the General Mobilization Act came less than a week before the last Cabinet overturn. It put the Government in charge of private Japanese capital. Coupled with other extreme steps of the period, it undoubtedly played a part in bringing the political situation to a bursting-point. The Cabinet resigned. Although Prince Fumimaro Konoye again became Premier, because nobody better or more generally acceptable could be found, the extremist pro-Axis Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka turned up among the missing. Since then it has been anybody's guess as to whether the change meant some tendency toward liberalization—a thing not thus far in evidence—or increased subservience to the militarist junta.

The only thing certain was that the "new deal" was designed to pull away from Axis entanglements, and keep Japan from being a German catspaw, although the increasingly nationalistic line was of course perfectly capable of utilizing Axis aid for the furtherance of Japanese ambitions.

The apparently German-instigated handing-over by Vichy of new Indo-China privileges to Japan provided a prompt and striking case in point. It would be complete error, however, to assume that this meant that Japan was going to move a step farther in establishing a Far East diversion—entailing war with Britain and America—than it felt safe or in line with its own interests.

**Germany's Hope**

There can be no doubt that Germany hopes Japan will proceed along extremist courses in the South Pacific but there should be every doubt that Japan will move a single inch farther than she feels it secure and expedient to do from the strict standpoint of her own interest. It will not be to its own interest to run head-on into certain war with Britain and America.

Looking at the situation from Japan's own domestic viewpoint, neither will it be to the interest of the governing group to put any more economic screws on Japan's business and industry or even to keep tightened down too long the screws already pinching very painfully. The record shows that however loyal and patriotic Japan's economic chiefs are, there is a limit to the amount of control they will take. Only the sense of acute crisis prevents an explosion, or at least another attack of go-slowism such as occurred last winter, now.

Prince Konoye has taken a rather extreme stand. The accumulated weight of war-weariness, economic depression, unfulfilled promises, and other leaden elements of disappointment may in time overcome even the supporting influence of his personal popularity, his ancient high family, and the Japanese tendency of fatalistic acceptance of what seems the inevitable.

Some day soon the Japanese public is perhaps going to proceed beyond the stage of mere grumbling and begin to inquire: "Is it really impossible to find new courses which will improve our situation?"

If that time comes there will indeed be hope, for Japan's best interests lie in friendship with China, America, and Britain, in the opinion of many who know Japanese history, psychology, and economic potentialities. The difficulty is in getting plain facts accepted by the muddled Japanese. Mr. Wakasugi seems to have made an excellent start, which Japanese businessmen, the last articulate elements of liberalism, may carry on with.


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# Britain and Russia Pledge Full Assistance to Turkey

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 13—Russia and Britain have moved to thwart Germany in strategic Turkey by giving the Turks a number of important guarantees.

In a joint assurance to Ankara, the Governments of Britain and Russia have promised to assist Turkey if it is attacked. They have renewed their pledges to respect Turkey's territorial integrity. And they have also renewed their pledges to respect the agreements under which Turkey retains control of the Dardanelles.

The move will have a major effect in cementing Turkish ties to the Allies, stabilizing the entire Middle East situation, it is hoped.

[The Soviet news agency Tass reported from Moscow that Russian and British Ambassadors to Ankara assured the Turkish Government Aug. 10 that the Soviets had "no aggressive intentions or claims" on the Dardanelles and that Russia and Britain were "prepared scrupulously to respect the territorial integrity of the Turkish Republic."

A Russian statement to the Turks was quoted as saying, too, that "fully comprehending the desire of the Turkish Government not to be involved in war, the Soviet Government, like the British Government, would nevertheless be ready to render Turkey every assistance and support in case the latter becomes the object of attack on the part of any European power."]

**Turkey Strengthened**

These new British-Russian unilateral promises are expected to strengthen Turkey's diplomatic position to resist German demands, especially since with Syria and Iraq now under Allied control Turkey's lines of communications and supplies are safeguarded, thus removing fears that Turkey may be cut off from the British and American supplies essential to completion of its defense preparations.

The British and Soviets despite Turkey's neutrality reaffirm their preparedness to help Turkey if she is attacked by a European power and their confirmation of fidelity to the Montreux Convention of 1936 disposes of any anxiety Turkey might have about Russia's intentions toward the Dardanelles. According to that convention, Turkey was authorized to fortify the Straits—the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus—and impose limits upon the movements of foreign warships therein. Turkey is given full discretion regarding the passage of warships in the Straits when it is a belligerent.

**Nazi Rumors Dispelled**

The result of this agreement is that as long as Turkey is not involved in the present war the ships of the Allies cannot pass through the Straits but as soon as it becomes a belligerent they'll have this right. This new declaration effectively disposes of German inspired rumors which sought to prove that Russia was out to take advantage of Turkey's difficulties so as to advance its own territorial ambitions at the Straits and is a definite blow to Ambassador Franz von Papen's wily machinations, so it isn't surprising to hear he's leaving Ankara to report to Berlin.

This new consolidation of Russo-British-Turkish relations may also have repercussions further east in Iran where the presence of large numbers of German "fifth columnists" in the guise of tourists has received Russian and British attention for some time past.

Discussions are understood to have taken place yesterday in Ankara between the British and Russian Ambassadors and Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, on this subject. This follows Soviet representations to the Iranian Government regarding the presence of an undue number of German nationals in Iran as well as in the potential dangers of their activities.

In Iran, Reza Shah Pahlevi, it is understood, is being equally hard-pressed by Hitler to ignore all Russo-British warnings.

**Nazis New Arrivals**

The Iran Government, in a dilemma, argues that a comparison of the total number of British and German nationals in Iran shows the impartiality of its attitude. But in this connection it should be pointed out that the Britons are mainly old residents whereas the Germans are almost entirely recent arrivals of the "fifth columnist" kind, including several hundred foreign cabaret girls.

Persons who know Iran assume that the Shah won't yield until a convincing and united show of force by the British and Russians is made. Russia, it is worth noting, could invoke the Treaty of 1921 which gives the Russian Army the right to march across the Iranian frontiers in some special circumstances. But there is yet no evidence confirming reports that Stalin has already reminded the Shah of this fact.

German "fifth columnists" in Iran are concerned not only with stirring up unrest in that country should an occasion present itself but also to watch and report British and Allied activities there and in neighboring countries. It is significant that the Persian Gulf which is one of the safest and most convenient routes for British and American supplies to Irak, Turkey and southern Russia has Iran as its east coast, that northern Iran frontiers on the southern Russia region of the Baku oil wells. In fact, Iran's position relative to the whole Middle East, not forgetting troublesome Afghanistan to the east which borders on India, makes it a happy hunting ground for German spies, especially as they are able to play upon Reza Shah's mistrust of his northern neighbor Russia.

## 'Revolt' Nipped

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Moscow Radio reported last night a plot had been discovered in Iran in which an attempt would have been made to overthrow the Government on Aug. 22.

Many foreigners and Iranian Army officers have been arrested, said the radiocast, heard here by NBC.

The British have charged that German "fifth columnists" were in Iran attempting to stir up a revolt.

## Trade Conditions Shift in North China

PEIPING, China, Aug. 13 (AP)—Comment in the Japanese-controlled North China press indicates that the inital Japanese jubilance over prospective disappearance of American trade in North China resulting from the Japanese and the United States freezing orders was subsiding.

The tenor of the press comments showed the Japanese are beginning to realize they must walk because there will be no more American gasoline to propel their shiny American limousines and that the end of their export trade with American buyers will dry up recent profits.

Gasoline is expected to be rationed shortly. The government already is allotting only two gallons daily for officials and Japanese Government workers are being urged to walk.

The newspaper Hsin Min Pao, which at first triumphantly announced America was cutting its own throat, now laments the fact that refusal of American buyers in Tientsin to accept previously ortered shipments of pig bristles, dried eggs, and sausage casings leaves the Chinese and Japanese sellers with large stocks on hand and no other visible outlet.

The paper does not mention, however, that the refusal of the Americans to accept these orders is due entirely to North China and not to the American freezing operations. North China authorities have expressly forbidden Chinese and Japanese trade with Americans.

## Axis Ships Evade Thai Customs Guard

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 13 (AP)—Two Thai customs officers on duty aboard a German and an Italian vessel were reported today to have been put ashore on a small island in the Gulf of Siam after the ships slipped away from Thai territorial waters.

The vessels took refuge off Bangkok bar at the outbreak of the European war until last Saturday night. It was presumed they weighed anchor for Saigon, French Indo-China.

The customs officers were reported to have received letters from the captains of the vessels certifying that they were in no way involved in the ships' actions.

## Thailand Is Ready To Accept Help

SAIGON, Indo-China, Aug. 13 (AP)—Col. Sarablaga, leader of the Thai Boundary Commission which has been engaged in fixing the new frontier between Thailand and Indo-China, said that his country would welcome foreign aid if attacked, but that at present there was no pressure from any quarter.

He said Thailand could not consider demands for military or naval bases or the right to transport foreign troops across its territory if they were presented.

Any armed attempt to violate Thailand's neutrality would be resisted by all the means at its disposal, he declared.

## Indo-China Prohibits Exports Except to Japan

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13 (AP)—A dispatch by Domei, Japanese news agency, from Hanoi said today that the French Indo-China Government has prohibited the export of all merchandise except that going to Japan.

## Korea Bans Movies From U. S. and Britain

By the Associated Press
Tokyo, Aug. 13

American motion picture companies were notified today that after Sept. 1 the distribution and showing of American and British films would be prohibited in Korea.

# Canadian War Effort Near 1918 Mark

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—Mobilization in the immediate future of a Sixth Division of the Canadian Active Army, which has been announced by the Minister of National Defense, Col. James L. Ralston, means that when this unit is trained, equipped, and in the field, Canada will have one more division than the Canadian Corps had in France in the World War.

Numerically present-day divisions are smaller, while their mechanical striking power is much heavier. Most of the Third Division has been incorporated with the first two Divisions and Corps and auxiliary troops in the Corps under Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton in Britain.

The Fourth and the Fifth ("armored") Divisions are still in training in Canada. As the new Division is added, the feeling grows in Canada that this country is preparing to extend its military effort to the point or beyond the point reached in the World War, taking into account the increase of approximately 50 per cent that has taken place in the country's population. Canada's effort in the World War will not, of course, be the governing factor. It will naturally be the needs of the present emergency.

The conscription issue has quieted down for the time being. It may come to life again when the Conservative Party holds its general meeting in the fall. The party members will discuss the report of R. B. Hanson, their House Leader, who made a tour of the West to find out how public opinion stands on the conscription question.

**Under Limited Conscription**

There is, of course, conscription in this country for home defense, but not for overseas service. Six out of every ten of the first groups of men who have undergone the compulsory four-months' training have voluntarily joined the Active Army for service wherever the fortunes of war may call them. This is considered a good omen.

Canada has been fortunate in having had so far only 1,200 men killed or missing in its armed forces, but this is because its military forces have not as yet been engaged. The loss has been mainly in the Air Force and the Navy. It is believed by many that there will be a much greater rush to the colors when the Canadian Army has been in battle. That will likely settle the conscription question by making it unnecessary.

The Army and Air Force are co-operating in the recruiting drives. The Air Force with a present approximate personnel of 60,000 is actively engaged in obtaining more recruits as the Commonwealth Air Training Plan comes into its final lap of expansion.

In July 68 schools were in operation, but before the end of September the full 83 training centers, which the original plan provides for, will be operating. As Canada provides 80 per cent of the students, there will be a constant, heavy demand for new trainees. The 20 per cent come from Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and other parts of the Empire.

**Secure From Attack**

Because of the greater security from air attacks, the British of the United Kingdom operate schools of their own in this country. As explained by the Minister of National Defense, recruiting for the air is given the "right of way" in certain fields, but there is close collaboration between the two services. If a man cannot pass in every way the special requirements for enlistment in the Air Force he may be quite suitable for the Army.

The Navy which like the Air Force is on an entirely different and much larger scale in this war, has also been recruiting. In personnel it is now over the 20,000 mark and has more than 200 vessels of various kinds. In connection with the Navy it might be mentioned that the Naval Minister, Angus L. Macdonald, and Admiral Nelles, Chief of Naval Services, are now in Britain conferring with British authorities.

Independent surveys of Canada's available man power indicate that of the population of 12,000,000 there are about 1,800,000 men between the ages of 20 and 39. From recruiting figures it would appear that from one quarter to one third do not meet the rigid requirements of the active services. About 300,000 or slightly over that figure are already in the Active Army, Navy, and Air Force. Another 170,000 are in the drafted home defense forces.

Of the remainder there is a large number engaged in vital war industry. There is obviously, however, a large reservoir of man power from which the services can draw their increasing requirements. There is plenty of room for further organization so that there will be an increasing flow of men unsuitable for war service into industry, thus relieving a number of men for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

**Greater Use of Women**

The process of using women in war plants will also expand. In addition to this, as the war proceeds, there is certain to be some relaxation of the physical examination of recruits. It was so in all armies in the World War. The danger of exhausting reserves of man power seems remote.

During the next three months 1,500 recruits will join the new women's uniformed force. Before the first of September 830 will be enrolled in this corps which is being organized to take over a number of duties now performed by enlisted men. The corps is being enlisted in all parts of Canada, and there is no question that the required number will be easily enrolled. From the present outlook many will be disappointed and will have to wait until the corps is enlarged.

A similar force is being raised for the Air Service and the Navy is considering enlisting a corps of women, although in the case of the Navy the scope of duties which they could perform would be more limited.

The corps being raised for assisting the military forces will be divided into three branches, administrative, clerical, and transport. The kind of work expected from the members of the new force includes driving of cars, trucks and ambulances, accounting, assisting in hospitals and laboratories, and clerking and running canteens. Some will be stenographers, mechanics, and radiographers.

## Canada Seeks Help To Build Destroyers

*By the Canadian Press*
London, Aug. 13

Navy Minister Angus Macdonald of Canada is seeking the release of a number of British technicians to aid the Canadian destroyer building program.

The visiting Canadian Minister told a press conference today that "we propose building destroyers in Canada, but will need some assistance from this country in the matter of skilled supervisors."

# Wavell to Bar Gates to India

BOMBAY, Aug. 13 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, in his first radiocast as British Commander-in-Chief in India, said today, "Our future efforts must continue to prevent the enemy, wherever possible, from getting within striking distance of this country."

[The broadcast did not specifically mention Iran, Afghanistan or Burma, generally considered the outer bastions to the defense of India from the east or west.]

General Wavell paid tribute to the part played by Indian troops in the Middle Eastern campaigns, and said "nearly 750,000 of India's manpower is under arms and recruits are flowing into training depots as fast as we can provide for them."

To "correct any wrong impression," General Wavell said the highest proportion of losses in the Middle East campaigns so far have been British, both in total figures and in proportion to their strength, compared with Indian or Australian.

He asserted that Indian Army casualties between November, 1940, and June, 1941, were 15 per cent of the total suffered by British Imperial forces in the Middle East.

## Relief Rolls Drop In Ontario Towns

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—The lowest figure for relief payments since they were put on an organized basis, was reached in June when relief rolls in the 40 municipalities which make up 80 per cent of Ontario's total relief burden were reduced to a point where recipients represented only 1.8 per cent of the total population of these centers.

The number on relief had been reduced in the 40 towns by 70.4 per cent from June, 1940. Only 10 had 2 per cent or more on relief. All of these, with the exception of Toronto, it was explained are municipalities of 9,000 or under.

## *Mr. Wickard Meets Cotton Boll Weevil*

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 13 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard knows now what a cotton boll weevil looks like.

He told Farm and Home Week officials during his visit here yesterday that he had never seen one. They promptly hustled him out to a nearby cotton field and let him have a look at the crop's worst enemy.


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# Nazis Claim Advance In Ukraine Continues

*By the Associated Press*

Wednesday, Aug. 13

While the Moscow communiqués became suddenly silent on operations along most of the front, Berlin reported that German forces were pursuing the Russians retreating toward Black Sea harbors and were inflicting severe losses upon Red Army rearguards in southern Ukraine.

Adolf Hitler's headquarters said Soviet forces were retreating after their entrapment, presumably between the Bug and Dniester Rivers in the Odessa region, while Nazi motorized troops constantly attacked.

Germans predicted that the Soviet southern commander, Marshal Semeon Budenny, would be compelled not only to surrender the Black Sea naval base of Odessa, but also all that part of the Ukraine which lies west of the Dnieper bend.

**Rich Area Claimed**

This includes, roughly, half the coal, wheat, oil and metal-producing region, including the important wheat storage and shipbuilding center of Nikolaev.

Unofficial German accounts of operations in the Ukraine reported the German troops as reaching the shores of the Black Sea yesterday after sweeping down the Bug River valley east of Odessa.

These sources intimated that a considerable force of Russians was trapped in the Odessa-Ochakov area along the Black Sea coast, under attack from the West, North, and East.

The Luftwaffe, the Germans said, would take care of any attempt by the Russians to escape by sea.

Having reached the Black Sea coast, military commentators explained, the Germans now are in position not only to sweep to the east but to push inland along the Dnieper.

**Communications Cut**

Many points below Kiev on that half-mile-wide stream already are under control of Nazi armed forces, said the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, and it no longer is of value to the Russians for communications purposes.

The lower reaches of the Dnieper, the Germans said, would serve as a serious obstacle to any Russian attempts to withdraw eastward from the Dnieper plateau, encircled by the great bend of the stream.

News of operations on other parts of the Eastern Front was confined to reports of mopping-up operations in the Smolensk sector west of Moscow and east of Lake Peipus on the road to Leningrad.

**Berlin Bombed**

While the Nazis foresaw great new successes on the Eastern Front, they acknowledged that air raiders, striking at Berlin for a third successive night, had succeeded in dropping a limited number of bombs on the capital causing some casualties.

A communique failed to say whether the Russians—who first attacked Berlin last week—were responsible for last night's raid, but specified that the British bombed Western, Central, and Northern Germany.

The great battle in the Ukraine found no mention in the second consecutive Russian communique which stated that "nothing of importance" was taking place there.

All designation of sectors was dropped.

Russian war reports dealt with isolated actions. One German division was reported smashed and another beaten back on an unspecified part of the front.

Possibly the most important incident announced by the Soviet command was the destruction of the Danube River railway bridge and pipeline at Cerna-Voda connecting Bucharest with all Black Sea ports of Rumania.

The communiqué describing this bridge as one of the largest in Europe, said it was blown into the river by waves of Soviet dive-bombers. Two antiaircraft batteries defending the structure were blasted out, the communiqué said.

The oil pipe line feeding the Black Sea coast from the Rumanian oil fields also was declared knocked out.

"The right bank of the Danube and Rumanian ports are now cut off from the rest of Rumania for a long period," said the communiqué.

## Red Situation

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP) — The British Army regards Russia's position in the Ukraine as very grave, it was disclosed today.

The situation of the Russians around Odessa especially was said to be serious. The German Army has a chance, it was declared, to cut off the Soviet forces and force their evacuation by sea.

An officer in the War Office specializing in Russian information asserted in a detailed analysis of the campaign that the Germans had had a "very large measure of success" to date and pointed out that they had overrun an area already as large as Germany before Hitler.

The officer added, however, that if Russia could maintain troops in the field with adequate supplies they would be able to fight indefinitely The German problem, he said, would be one of fending off "complete exhaustion of troops who had suffered heavy casualties."

This is the picture of the campaign along the entire Russian front as seen by this British spokesman:

All along the front there have been prodigious losses in killed, wounded, and missing for both sides. The German claims of Russian losses in aircraft and tanks, however, were termed "greatly exaggerated."

The Germans have been seeking a battle of annihilation, but "it is not yet clear who has been annihilated in many of the large-scale battles."

**Murmansk Sector:** The German advance on Murmansk on this Arctic front has been halted, either because the Nazis were held by the Russians or because the Germans found the terrain so unsuitable for offense that they are waiting until pressure farther south causes the Russians to fall back.

**Finnish Sector:** German troops advancing down the northeast shore of Lake Ladoga have been halted in the last few days. There is continuous fighting here, and the Germans have reached a point 50 miles from the important Murmansk-Leningrad railway.

**Estonian Sector:** The Germans have made some progress in Estonia in the last three days, threatening the important Soviet naval base at Tallinn. With the fighting around Kholm, east of Estonia, the Germans are believed aiming at isolating Leningrad, defenses of which are described as "too strong" to be taken.

**Smolensk Sector:** Considerable fighting reported in areas north and south of the Pinsk marshes. A mounting German push south of the marshes may develop into a strong push toward Kiev.

**Ukraine Sector:** Russian position has deteriorated rapidly and the German drive has progressed a long way.

# *Iran: Allied Question Mark in the Middle East*

**Both Britain and Soviet are disturbed by acts of Germans and Iraqi at Teheran.**

**By E. Berg Holt**

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 13—Despite reports from Cairo, Egypt, and Ankara, Turkey, about increased tension between Britain and Iran, reliable reports reaching London indicate that following representations made to Teheran by both Britain and the Soviet Union there have been small but significant departures of German citizens from Iran.

It is apparent, however, that British anxiety on the subject has not diminished mainly because it is uncertain how far this movement is due to discretionary action on the part of the German authorities themselves and how far it is due to a deliberate expulsion policy by the Iranian Government as a result of Anglo-Soviet pressure. All that can be stated definitely is that some Germans already have left and others are understood to be leaving shortly.

While the reasons are obscure, it is hoped that the Iranian Government has refused to renew residence permits. Certainly there are a number of so-called experts whose contracts either have been completed or are nearing completion and whom the British would like to see on their way home.

Meanwhile, however, there is said to have been a definite and satisfactory tightening of police supervision of "undesirable" foreigners of which category the Germans supply a considerable proportion.

**Not Entirely Satisfied**

It would be incorrect to assume from these facts that the British or the Soviets are entirely satisfied with the situation. However, it is denied that there is any "dispute" with Iran on the subject. It also is denied that Turkish mediation has been asked and, this being so, the report that a request for mediation has been rejected obviously is untrue.

The British, nevertheless, are concerned over the fact that German propaganda still is being carried on energetically. Furthermore, Iraqi refugees who fled to Iran after Rashid Ali el Gailani was defeated are able to move about without restriction and apparently without supervision. So is the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, the Moslem leader, who fled to Iran at the same time.

All these persons are believed to be in close contact with the German Legation. As it is certain that they still command a certain following in Iraq, it will be understood that their activities cause anxiety in British circles.

At the same time, it has to be admitted that Iran authorities, although they appear to be well-disposed toward Britain and Russia, have some reason for not acceding to British and Soviet wishes in full. Insofar as the Soviet is concerned, there is a boundary issue which has remained unsettled for years. And there long has been a strong suspicion among Iranians that the Soviet Union had designs on their Caspian provinces.

Nor is this suspicion lessened by the existence of a treaty signed in 1921 in which it was agreed that if Iran "after a warning by Russia" should not prove able to prevent danger from threatening not only Russian frontiers but also the frontiers of countries allied to Russia, then the "Russian Government shall have the right to send troops into Iranian territory in the interests of self-defense."

The Russians, it will be noted, are the sole judges under the terms of this treaty on the vital question of whether or not conditions exist calling for them to implement it. They do not have to consult the Iranians.

Regarding the British, Iran also has certain grievances. For instance, there is a long-standing Iranian claim to the Bahrein Islands which dates back over a century and which used to be brought up about once each year during sessions of the League of Nations at Geneva.

More important, perhaps, from a practical standpoint, is the fact that there is a British aircraft factory in Iran which, since the war, has been unable to procure the necessary material for producing airplanes. The Germans, not surprisingly, offered to take over the plant and operate it. It is understood that Britain has taken appropriate measures to remove this grievance.

A further somewhat prickly question—and a perennial one—is the relations of the Iranian Government with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The Iranian Government, when short of oil, has the right to instruct the company to supply the deficiency. It is short now by a total of several million gallons. This shortage comes at a time when the British Government also needs large supplies of oil in the Middle and Far East.

All points at issue, however, between Iran on the one side and Britain and the Soviet Union on the other are susceptible to an amicable solution provided the Iranians are convinced that the Allied military strength is sufficient to win the war. In this direction British successes in Iraq and Syria have made a strong impression in Iran.

The Iranians also have noted that the Afghan Government recently has taken steps to prevent the arrival in Kabul of the German agent, Otto von Hentig, who was largely responsible for stirring up trouble for the Allies in Syria.

Thus the balance in Iran, which a little while ago appeared to be swinging toward the Axis, now is veering definitely in the other direction. It is true that Axis shipping still is able to find shelter in Shattal Arab, much to the disgust of the British, but the Iranians are said to be keeping a much closer eye on it than heretofore so that the danger of its slipping out to prey on Allied merchant vessels in the Persian Gulf has diminished.

Wide World

**British Strengthen Hold on Middle East**

**British troops wash themselves under the palms of Iraq soon after their arrival in Baghdad. The British entered the country as part of their offensive in the Middle East. Passed by the British censor.**

# Lady Diana Finds Rural Duties Easy

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Lady Diana Duff Cooper is headed toward Singapore happy in the knowledge that when war comes a fair and titled Lady may not only milk a cow but may make a mighty fine cheese.

The former Lady Diana Manners, once hailed as England's most beautiful actress, attested to these talents yesterday while pausing here en route to Singapore with her husband, Alfred Duff Cooper, former Minister of Information who was assigned to a new mission in the Far East.

All this summer, she said in an interview, she has been up bright and early at her cottage on Bognor Beach for a day of down-to-earth farming.

A friend came down to the country to teach her the tricks of the trade, and she took up the task of playing wartime maid to a cow, two goats, six pigs, 30 hens and two beehives.

Her cow she named "Princess"—"such a lovely cow. I simple adore her. And she gives so much good milk."

Part of the milk was used by evacuees who lived at the cottage with her—two mothers and six children.

Every day, she said, she made a cheese, sort of a cheddar, for winter consumption and found that her ability improved with experience.

During the afternoon she drove the rounds of the countryside to collect food for her pigs because "England has always depended on concentrated foods for livestock and now that that is heavily rationed, we go out and pick up scraps for them."

"Wartime in England isn't as terrible as it sounds. One gets used to everything and then there's the feeling of working close together. I never believed farming could be so much fun.

"But now—it's off to Singapore."

## Polish Force in Russia To Have American Arms

LONDON (CP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorsky, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, said the Polish military mission now in Russia is empowered to conclude a military agreement with that country, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The Polish Army being formed in Russia is to be equipped with the latest American materials, General Sikorski said.

# Palo Alto G. O. P. Hits Hoover Stand

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 13 (AP)—Herbert Hoover and other Republican leaders were criticized today by a group of Palo Alto Republicans, including eight Stanford University faculty members, for their attitude opposing the Roosevelt Administration's foreign policy.

The Palo Alto group in a statement took exception to the viewpoint expressed by "fifteen well-known Republicans," specifically naming Mr. Hoover, Alf M. Landon, Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford, Frank O. Lowden, Irvin S. Cobb, Charles G. Dawes, Robert M. Hutchins, John L. Lewis and others.

"In our opinion their pronouncement misstates and confuses the real issues and does not represent the attitude of a majority of the Republican Party. It overlooks the vital importance to the United States of preventing a Nazi victory," the statement declared.

Signers, who described themselves as Republicans, included various Palo Alto business men; C. A. Duniway, former President of the University of Montana and the University of Wyoming; and the following Stanford faculty members: Eliot Blackwelder, John C. L. Fish, George S. Myers, Lewis M. Terman, Lowell Turrentine, Ira L. Wiggins, and Bailey Willis.

# Italy Grips Frozen Funds

ROME, Aug. 13 (AP)—Permits for withdrawal of funds from the blocked bank accounts of Americans in Italy have been suspended because United States authorities are preventing withdrawals from the frozen bank accounts of Italians in the United States, bankers said today.

The accounts affected were those blocked when the United States and Italy froze the credits of each other's nationals in June. Americans here were allowed to receive fresh funds transferred from the United States on presenting a list of the debts for which the money was to be used.

Before they learned that Italians in the United States were unable to withdraw their funds, the Rome authorities in some cases had permitted certain withdrawals by Americans under rigid control by the Foreign Exchange Ministry.

The rate at which the Americans obtained lire for dollars, which was approximately 25 lire to the dollar before the freezing order, has risen to 17.20 lire under the present system of transferring all funds through the purchase of Argentine pesos, which in turn are converted into lire.

## Finns Subscribe For Big Bond Issue

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Newspapers announced that Finland's second billion-markka bond issue for reconstruction of areas devastated in the 1939-40 war with Soviet Russia had been subscribed within a span of three months.

(No rates now are quoted on the markka in the foreign exchange market, but before the war the markaa was valued at about two cents.)

Subscriptions, the press said, doubled in rate after the outbreak of the current war.

Authoritative quarters expressed belief the response would encourage the Government to issue war bonds to meet expenses of the current conflict.

## British Unemployed Reduced by 25,000

LONDON, Aug. 13 (CP)—Latest unemployment figures in Great Britain show a reduction of nearly 25,000 in the number of unemployed in the country, the British Broadcasting Corporation said.

The figures showed 277,380 persons unemployed in July. A feature noted by the BBC was the increasing number of older men—in their sixties and seventies—employed in industry, mostly as watchmen.

The Labor Department was compiling a census of domestic servants in an attempt to increase the number of women available for war work. The proportion of domestic servants released for war work by employers was said to be "already very high."

## U. S. to Investigate RCAF 'Recruiting'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Representative Walter M. Pierce (D) of Oregon said yesterday Government departments would investigate reports that persons posing as representatives of the Canadian Royal Air Force were seeking to enlist American fliers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Representative Pierce said he had received complaints from Ontario, Oregon, that persons were urging American fliers there, in Boise, Idaho, and in Washington to enlist in the Canadian Air Force, saying it accepted aviators who could not enlist in the United States Air Forces.

The Canadian Legation, Mr. Pierce said, told him it knew nothing of such a campaign, and was anxious to have it traced down.

## Deported Dynamiter Faces Ouster Again

DETROIT (AP) — Carl Julius Schmidt, once deported to Germany as a member of the Kalten-Schmidt dynamiting ring that furnished Detroit's most exciting sabotage trial during the World War period, was arrested here Aug. 11 on an immigration warrant, and again faces deportation.

John L. Zurbrick, District Immigration Inspector, said Schmidt was arrested at the plant of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, where he was employed. Schmidt was convicted of plotting to dynamite an industrial plant in Detroit, was deported in 1922 after serving two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. He re-entered the United States Aug. 30, 1923, when he deserted a ship in New York harbor.

Federal agents also arrested August Baecker, a tool and diemaker. He was charged with failing to register with the Secretary of State as a "foreign agent in the employ of the German Government."

John S. Bugas, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Michigan, said Mr. Baecker was active in 1938-39 as "the paid agent of an attaché of the German Consul General in New York City," in obtaining mechanics for the Volks Wagen Werke, a German airplane factory near Berlin.

## 2 Japanese Tankers Get Full Oil Cargoes

*By the Associated Press*

Los Angeles, Aug. 13

Two Japanese tankers, after waiting in the harbor a week, received permission to take aboard full cargoes of low-grade diesel oil for Japan.

They are the Nittei Maru, given permission by the Federal Export Control Board to load 70,000 barrels, and the Otowosan Maru, which obtained a permit for a 75,000-barrel cargo.

## *Canada Importing Ice for First Time*

MONTREAL, Aug. 13 (CP) — For perhaps the first time in history, Canada began importing ice last week end.

To fill a shortage of natural ice which Montreal artificial ice plants were unable to meet, ice dealers last week put in orders with St. Albans, Vt., artificial ice manufacturers for regular shipments throughout the remainder of the season.

Today, a carload was sent from St. Albans to Montreal and another to Quebec City. The shortage was caused by poor natural ice conditions last winter and excessive heat during the past month.

## Collings' Body Found

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—A body washed up on the Scottish Coast was identified by means of a gold watch as that of Kenneth Brown Collings, American war correspondent and aviator whose passing in the sinking of a Canadian troop transport was announced May 6.

Mr. Collings and 11 other American fliers en route to England to serve as bomber ferry pilots were among 122 persons listed as missing in the loss of the unidentified troop transport due to "enemy action."

Mr. Collings was a Marine Corps aviator in the World War, earning the rank of captain. He fought against the Italians in Ethiopia in 1935, reporting his adventures for Liberty Magazine. He was arrested by the Russians in December, 1939, while touring war-torn Poland for the same magazine.

## NBC Listening Post To Open in West

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company tomorrow will open a radio listening post here for radiocasts from Japan, China and other stations in the Far East.

Don E. Gilman, Western Division Vice-President of NBC, said the station will be staffed with foreign language experts who will translate the radiocasts for news release.

NBC has a similar listening post for European radiocasts on Long Island, N. Y.

## Cairo Diplomatic Bag Denied to Japanese

LONDON (CP Cable)—Japan no longer is permitted to send a "diplomatic bag" periodically from Cairo, Egypt, it was learned here, because it has been reported to contain important information on the Middle East for the Axis.

The Japanese Consul at Port Said was arrested some time ago for taking photographs after a raid on the Suez Canal zone.

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# Bell Telephone System Faces National Strike Threat

*By the Associated Press*

A tie-up of the nationwide Bell Telephone System was threatened today when the Association of Communication Equipment Workers announced that a majority of its locals in 13 cities had voted a strike authorization in connection with its dispute with a Bell company.

Negotiations between the Association and Western Electric Company, Inc., a part of the Bell System, are now stalemated over four points of a proposed working agreement, the union said.

Commissioner James W. Fitzpatrick of the New York State Mediation Board, attempting to avert a nation-wide stoppage, called the disputants to a meeting in New York City tomorrow.

The Association said that a work stoppage by its claimed 8,000 members employed in Wester Electric's Installation Department would tie up work on Bell System private communications installations in military cantonments, Government buildings and defense plants throughout the country.

There are association locals in New York, Atlanta, Washington Albany, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Newark and San Francisco.

The four points at controversy in the negotiations were said by the union to be an automatic progression of wages in place of the current merit system, maintenance of a union membership clause, seniority, and holiday pay for all observed holidays.

The Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's offer to turn its strike-bound Kearny, N. J., plant over to the Navy for operation drew more official discussion today, with Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey urging the Government refrain from such a step.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox announced that he and Sidney Hillman, Co-Director of the Office of Production Management, would resume their discussion today with L. H. Korndorff, President of the shipbuilding concern. No decision was reached yesterday in two conferences on Mr. Korndorff's offer.

Governor Edison telegraphed Secretary Knox and the shipbuilder, whose firm has nearly half a billion dollars worth of defense orders, that:

"When labor and capital complacently encourage the Government to take over industrial plants, they are contributing to the creation of a system which will destroy the very freedom we are arming ourselves to preserve."

John Green, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations union which called the strike over the issue of a closed shop, also had suggested that the Government take over the plant.

**Washington**—War Department officials voiced "grave concern" over a pronounced increase in the last week in strikes in plants holding Army contracts, following a two-months let up in defense labor troubles.

Thirty strikes affecting Army production were reported to the War Department as of yesterday with 23,400 men out. A week ago about 14,000 were idle, a level which had prevailed fairly steadily since early June, when the Army took over the North American Aviation Corporation at Inglewood, Calif., to restore production of warplanes under presidential order.

Three strikes were described as particularly serious in their effect on warplane, tank, and machine tool production.

**Caldwell, N. J.**—The Curtiss-Wright Corporation rejected an American Federation of Labor union proposal that company and union representatives negotiate a strike that has slowed production at its propeller plant here which has $100,000,000 in defense contracts.

Plant General Manager Robert L. Earle made public a letter addressed to Adam Yockel, International Representative of the International Association of Machinists, in which he said:

"Under the circumstances, it must be clear to you that the request that the company meet with you as the representative of its employees of the Caldwell plant is equivalent to asking this company to violate the law and the terms of the decision of the National Labor Relation Board."

Mr. Earle cited an NLRB decision last month turning down a union request that separate collective bargaining representative elections be held at the company's Caldwell and Clifton plants. Propeller-craft, an independent union, won an election covering both plants last Thursday but has not yet been certified.

**Canton, Ohio** — The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced settlement of a strike of 250 employees in two departments of the Timken Roller Bearing Company. The union said workers would return to their jobs under the same working conditions and wage scales as before the strike, while the National Defense Labor Mediation Board attempted to adjust differences. Carburizing employees walked out six days ago, asking wage increases of 5 cents an hour in scales ranging from 72½ to 82 cents an hour.

**Bessemer, Ala.** — The C. I. O. Steel Workers union called a strike at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, contending the company had ignored demands for a wage increase.

**Portsmouth, N. H.**—A one-day strike of 700 A. F. of L. workers was ended on defense housing projects in Portsmouth and Kittery, Maine. The union won an increase in wages from 62½ to 75 cents an hour on new projects or extension of present projects, but agreed to continue work on present projects at the 62½-cent rate.

**Washington**—Wage increases aggregating about $5,000,000 a year for 20,000 employees of Armour and Company were announced by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

# Union Opposes Fewer Autos

BUFFALA, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP) — The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers voted today opposition to curtailment of automobile production "unless shown to be necessary for national defense" and adopted an 11-point program to meet the problems arising from any reduction.

The U. A. W. at their sixth national convention approved a resolution which urged the international officers and Executive Board to give their "immediate and full support" to the plan.

The program, which already had been proposed by the Executive Board, included:

Participation of the union in joint conferences of Government, management and labor on this problem; use of the "Philip Murray" Plan to insure maximum use of steel production facilities; adoption of the "Walter P. Reuther" Plan to insure speedy conversion and full utilization of the production capacity of the automobile industry for defense production; diversion of steel and other defense materials from non-defense industries on an equitable basis so as to relieve pressure on the auto industry.

Government assistance and encouragement in the development of satisfactory substitutes for such materials; staggering of automobile production curtailment over sufficient period of time to complete retooling; co-ordination of tooling facilities throughout the industry to assure maximum use of skilled help and transfer of workers to defense jobs with protection of their seniority status.

For a week and a half they have clashed frequently on alleged Communistic domination of two defense industry strikes, and a U. A. W.-C. I. O. administration spokesman said the issue hardly could be avoided now.

A dozen anti-Communist resolutions have been introduced by as many different locals but action on them was sidetracked as delegates argued over conduct of the Allis-Chalmers walkout in Milwaukee and the North American aviation strike at Inglewood, Calif.

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# *Antiques: Collection of Old Meissen Ware*

***Rare pieces of European porcelain, which dates back to 1710, found in New York.***

**By Helen Johnson Keyes**
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
New York

Galleries in the rear of art shops are always worth investigating and often are full of surprises. The other day I discovered at the back of Minerva Antiques, at 535 Madison Avenue, a rare collection of Old Meissen. Before I describe what was shown, let me build up briefly an historic background.

In the 1700's Europe was agog over Chinese art, which the China Trade had introduced to the West. The hard, translucent porcelain of that far-away land particularly entranced occidental eyes and in many countries potters tried to discover the secrets of making it.

At this time Augustus the Strong, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, persuaded a young chemist, Johann Friedrich Böttger, to experiment under his sponsorship with clays and earths. In 1708, Böttger produced a red stoneware so hard that it could be polished on a lapidary's wheel and the next year he evolved a formula for true porcelain, which he followed a few months later by a glaze. Thus was born in Europe hard-paste porcelain.

By royal patent in 1710, Augustus established a factory in Meissen and put Böttger in charge. Meissen is 16 miles west of Dresden, which explains the fact that the ware often is erroneously alluded to as Dresden china. From 1710 to 1713 only red stoneware was placed on the market, but in the latter year Meissen porcelain became available, and at once attained enormous prestige. Its secrets, however, were guarded carefully, the workers being virtually prisoners of state in the fortress of Albrechtsburg. With Böttger's passing in 1719 ended the First Period.

**Second Period Known As the Golden Age**

The Second Period was the Golden Age. Johann G. Herold, a painter of eminince, was installed as director and in 1731 was joined by the sculptor, Johann Joachim Kändler. Decoration was first achieved about 1735 and executed in underglaze. At first Chinese and Japanese motifs were used, notably the Japanese Kakiyemon decoration, known as the Old Japan Pattern. Japanese Imari ware was imitated, with its brocaded effect and strong reds, blues, and golds

Gradually, however, European themes prevailed, and miniature paintings of flowers, birds, landscapes, and armorial bearings were bordered with rococo scrolls. Kändler modeled exquisite flowers in relief, while low moldings, fretwork, and piercings gave elegance to many pieces. Kändler created, too, the first and finest of the portraits, statuettes, and groups for which Meissen is famous. Several colored glazes were evolved in this creative epoch.

An interruption occurred during the Seven Years War (1756-1763), when Frederick the Great twice looted the factory, carrying off to Berlin its workmen, molds and models.

The resumption of work in Meissen in 1763 ushered in the Third Period. Then the works were moved to a new building and under Count Marcolini, the painter Dietrich and the sculptor Acier, much handsome work in the neoclassic style was produced. By this time all the European factories knew Böttger's formulae and were copying one another's patterns.

The Fourth Period, beginning in 1814—perhaps the final one—can scarcely be considered as more than a postscript, artistically. Many technical improvements were introduced by the director, Kühn, but inspiration grew cold under Empire influences. Pieces designed earlier by Herold and Kändler became extremely valuable and were copied continually. By this time Meissen had surrendered to Sèvres the leadership in porcelain manufacture.

**Old Meissen Collection Goes Back to Beginning**

By Old Meissen is meant the work of the First, Second and Third Periods. The Minerva collection goes back to the beginning, and contains a tiny teapot in Böttger's red stoneware. A coffee pot in true porcelain is one of the earliest examples of Böttger's original glaze, creamy in tone. This is in contrast to the cold-white he finally achieved and preferred, though it is not easy for us to agree with him.

A unique platter is overlaid with gold and etched in an almost invisible pattern. The chef d'oeuvre, however, among these Böttger survivals is a small charmingly modeled Buddha. Historically, too, it gains interest by the presence in the glaze of tiny green flacks, the residuum of chromium oxide, a chemical the ceramist had not then succeeded in eliminating.

Kakiyemon and Imari decoration may be studied among the examples of the Second Period. Interesting are some plates belonging to a series known to collectors as Chinoiseries à Visages Blancs, because the artist, although he depicted faithfully a Chinese landscape, forgot to yellow the faces of his Asiatics.

Very precious is a blue and gold cup by Herold, inscribed on the bottom in blue underglaze with his initial, surrounded by two circles. This is believed to be the only piece thus signed, for the authorities objected to a personal hallmark. The fact that Meissen ware was being exported to America is evident from portraits of American statesmen that appear on large vases and other ornaments.

An extensive collection of statuettes by Kändler testify to the virtuosity of his talent and the richness of his invention. A series called Les Cris de Paris includes a pancake vendor so meticulously modeled that his fingerprint remains in the batter from which a pancake has been subtracted. Highly fantastic is an orchestra of many pieces, whose musicians, bending over their instruments, wear animal heads. Religious subjects, such as a very fine St. Luke, may also be seen in this extensive display.

The earliest hallmarks, dating about 1719, were K. P. M. or K. P F. or M. P. M. In the second quarter of the 1700's the staff of Esculapius was adopted. Shortly thereafter appear the crossed swords associated with all future work. Subsequent to the raids by Frederick the Great, a dot was placed between the swords; from 1774 till 1813 a star supplanted the dot. Thereafter only crossed swords have been used.

Courtesy Minerva Antiques, New York City

**Exhibit of Meissen Porcelain**

**The first success of Europeans in their attempts to copy Chinese porcelain was achieved in Meissen, near Dresden, in Austria. For several years this factory led Europe in the production of this ware. In the modeling of polychrome figures, sculptors of talent were engaged, the St. Luke at top left being by Kändler. Humorous figures without color also were produced, such as this laughing Buddha by Böttger, the man who discovered a European way of making porcelain. The vase at the top right is marked A R, for Augustus Rex, this being the name of the King who employed Böttger. It was made in 1724 and is mulberry, green, and yellow, on white. Tea caddy at lower left is mulberry on white; also made about 1730 and bears the "crossed swords" mark. At lower right is a group of tableware; the platter made in 1763 once belonged to an English Queen. Reds dominate 15 tones and hues in the decoration. Cups and saucers are also mainly red.**

# Verdict Is Upheld By U. S. Judge In Informer's Action

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13 (AP)—Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker yesterday upheld a $315,100.91 verdict against the Electrical Contractors Association of Pittsburgh last March by a Federal court jury in a unique "informer's" action to recover for the Government alleged excess costs on bid-rigged PWA electrical contracts.

Morris L. Marcus brought the suit through Charles J. Margiotti, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and will be entitled to one-half of the damages awarded, if the verdict is upheld in higher courts.

In denying a motion for a new trial, Judge Schoonmaker said in a 41-page opinion he found there had been a conspiracy among the contractors to control prices and prevent competition on the public works electrical jobs.

Defense counsel, who contended the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, indicated they would take the case to the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal.

The case was the longest jury trial in Pennsylvania history, lasting from Dec. 2, 1940, to March 22, 1941, with frequent recesses.

Before Mr. Marcus' suit was filed, members of the Contractors' Association pleaded no defense to a Government suit charging violation of the antitrust laws and paid fines. This action was similar to suits filed in many other cities, including St. Louis, Seattle, and New York.

# Hepburn Makes Offer To Take British Post

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario (AP)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario said in an interview here that he has offered to resign his office and leadership of the Provincial Liberal Party in order to go to England as an assistant to J. P. Bickell, Executive of the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

He indicated he was awaiting word from the Ottawa Government.

# 117 More Executions Reported in Yugoslavia

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Military sources said that 117 more Serbs had been executed in various parts of German-occupied Yugoslavia because of conditions of revolt which have spread to all sections of the broken Kingdom.

At Zagreb, 87 were shot, informants said, in addition to 102 executed previously. Thirty were executed at Sarajevo. Executions followed bombings in both towns.

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# Germany After the War: Peace Role Vital—Strasser

*In an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, published yesterday, Dr. Strasser disclosed his hopes for formation of a "Free Germany" movement, in exile, to work here more actively against the Nazis. Today the details of his program are elaborated.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, Aug. 13—Just as Germany has been a powerful force in driving the world to war, it must be made a strong influence for peace. This concept of Germany's place in the postwar world is one of the basic factors behind the Frei Deutschland Bewegung—the Free German Movement—or which Dr Otto Strasser is Canadian Chairman.

Dr. Strasser, who was one of the early members of the Nazi Party, broke with Hitler before the Führer came into power and has been the spearhead of the "extreme right" opposition to Nazism, carrying on in exile.

Although his program for action, involving the setting up of a Government-in-Exile similar to that of the Free French has not yet been able to obtain the approval of the British, Dr. Strasser is busily pursuing plans for a vigorous organization.

Federalization of Germany, Dr. Strasser believes, is one of the needs of his homeland. He recently outlined his program in pamphlet form.

**Prussia to Blame**

"The Free German Movement recognizes that this war, too, was kindled by German policies; and it realizes from its own inner conviction the necessity of rooting out this policy of attack for all time," Dr. Strasser writes.

"In addition to the material guarantees, which will be the subject of the coming peace conference, the Free German Movement regards it as decisive that a change of views and of structure should take place in Germany itself. Only a change so far-reaching, going to the very roots of the evil, presents a real guarantee of peace."

Stressing the need for the destruction of Prussia, Dr. Strasser writes:

"The renunciation of Prussian centralization, of Prussian imperialism and of Prussian militatism—these three structural forms of the Prussian philosophy of power—will of necessity lead to the political destruction of Prussia and to the restoration of the German Federal constitution. The 1,000-year history of the German Reich shows that the political structure has always been a confederation of German tribal groups, comparable in its inner multiformity to the British Commonwealth of today.

"The destruction and partition of Prussia opens the way for a new confederation of the German peoples (comprising districts like Swiss cantons); the regional independence forms a natural counterbalance to the misuse of power," he writes.

In proposing a European federation Dr. Strasser writes, "The Free German Movement realizes that such a federative union requires certain sacrifices of national sovereignty, and it agrees to these sacrifices in the name of the Germany of Tomorrow. Only a European federation makes possible universal disarmament, which is necessary; and it is the surest guarantee of economic recovery and political peace."

**Co-Operation the Key**

The movement would extend the principle of a European federation to include co-operation with all democracies in an effort to stifle forever the ideologies based on conquest and cruelty.

The problem confronting the world as it looks to the day when peace will come is not an economic and political one alone. The real cause of the "catastrophe" is the "lack of roots in modern man."

"The industrializaton of, the massing of peoples, the misunderstood freedom from every tie have led to a restlessness of spirit, a homelessness of the soul which had to end in chaos and nihilism," he writes.

"The demand for economic security, which is the basis of the economic order we need; the demand for social co-operation within and international co-operation without, which is the guiding principle of the new political order—these must be completed and supplemented by the demand for an order of moral values such as are taught by Christianity," writes Dr. Strasser.

The movement pledges itself to the destruction of Communism and "every dictatorship" as strongly as it promises to work for the end of Naziism. While Dr. Strasser, speaking in an interview, regards the clash of Germany and Russia as a stroke of good fortune for the democracies, he believes that it is a case of one bandit setting on another. Referring to Gen. Jan Christian Smuts' statement, which was taken by Prime Minister Churchill as the view of his Government, he recalled that fighting with the Soviet did not imply support of Communism.

"The Free German Movement . . . sees in Communism a fundamental systematic foe, and fights just as relentlessly against the Communistic dictatorship of a class as against the Nazi dictatorship of a race," writes Dr. Strasser.

# War Demands Again Imperil Salmon Trade in Northwest

**By Rodney L. Brink**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*
Pacific Northwest

The salmon industry of this region and Alaska is now under extraordinary pressure because of additional demands for the tinned product which fits so handily into a military field ration and which can be transported easily and stored for long periods as a source of civilian food supply.

Those engaged in the salmon packing industry, and public officials concerned with conservation of the valuable food resource, remembering the serious effects of World War prodigality on the salmon runs, are on the alert to guard against a depletion of the current runs to a point that might permanently reduce the future supply of fish.

The increased demand for canned salmon, both for the United States military forces and for beleaguered and embattled peoples abroad whom this Nation has promised aid, comes just at a time when the salmon industry and conservationists generally are only partly convinced that the great dams on the Columbia River will not remove that great Canadian-United States waterway from its place as one of the world's greatest salmon spawning grounds.

Puget Sound rivers still suffer depleted runs in certain years, due to over-heavy catches made in World War years under pressure of high prices and unlimited demand.

**Prolific Alaskan Waters**

Alaskan waters, present happy hunting ground of salmon fleets from the Puget Sound area, the Columbia River ports, and as far south as San Francisco, are believed now to be exposed to the same pressures that reduced the once seemingly inexhaustible supply of Puget Sound salmon to the danger point.

Oregon, Washington, and Alaska all have thrown safeguards around the salmon runs, having learned from experience that the phenomenon of a fourth-year return of the fish from the ocean to fresh water can be thrown out of balance or stopped entirely through unrestricted or poorly-supervised annual catches.

Newspapers throughout the salmon area are urging caution in the present situation, for various cities and communities bear witness to the serious effects of careless or greedy fishing.

**Kind of a Round Robin**

The fable of the goose that laid the golden egg is cited in editorials, and is very much to the point. The salmon, too, lays golden eggs high in the headwaters of the myriad of Oregon, Washington, Canadian, and Alaskan streams. When a fair proportion of the fish which have come inshore to migrate to the distant spawning grounds are permitted to complete the journey, a good catch is assured three or four years hence.

The fish, spawned high in fresh water in a given season, go down to the ocean as fingerlings and return either three or four years later as adult fish, according to their kind, to become in their turn the product of the canneries or the propagators of future hordes.

Alaska, being the chief salmon fishing ground in these days, is the present source of greatest concern. The Alaskan salmon pack and its fishing industry generally are economic assets of great value to the cities and communities of the North Pacific.

The 1941 salmon fishing season is under way, and no final production figures will be available until the many canneries, afloat and ashore, close for the season and total their pack. In 1940, however, which was not considered a good year in the industry, more than 500,000,000 salmon were taken in Alaskan waters. These had a value of $10,612,156 as they were taken from the water, and when processed and ready for the market were worth $37,440,660.

Citing such figures, Alaskan, and mainland newspapers sometimes point to the fact that the United States paid only $7,200,000 for all of Alaska.

**For Conservation Commission**

Purchasing agents for the Army and Navy, and representatives of the Office of Production Management, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, all are interested in the 1941 salmon pack. There is talk of a supply of 300,000 cases of canned salmon for the Army and Navy, and a far greater order of 3,300,000 cases, through the FSCC, for Britain.

In Olympia, Wash., and Salem, Ore., State capitals, talk is being revived concerning a North Pacific salmon commission to represent the two salmon States, and Canada, and Alaska, in formulating a widespread and long-range plan for preservation and perpetuation of the salmon run, and thus the salmon industry.

# CCC to Provide Men for Harvests

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 13

A potential reserve of 190,000 youths to help gather the harvest was established yesterday when the Civilian Conservation Corps authorized furloughing of CCC enrollees to assist farmers and orchard operators in this work.

Enrollees desiring to help with getting-in the crops will be given temporary leave without pay, and return to their camps when the work is completed.

# Fatter Pay Envelopes Build Many Homes on Pacific Coast

**By Nate White**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*
Pacific Coast.

Up and down the Pacific Coast Mr. and Mrs. John Western are moving into their new home. They found that John's pay envelope contained a few extra dollars each week which in a month amounted almost to a payment on a new house. They had been moving around, living in other folks' houses which didn't have a patio, or a rumpus room, or something else the Westerns liked, so they decided that this must be the time to take the step and build.

It may be that Mr. and Mrs. Western anticipated that building costs would rise and that unless they built this year they might not be able to get the kind of new home they had been dreaming of without spending a lot more money. Or it may have been John's fatter pay envelope. Whatever decided them, Mr. and Mrs. Western built, and they are moving in. New houses are springing up in the Far West in the most unexpected places.

**Like Ranch-Type Homes**

In warm-climate areas there is a big upswing in one-floor homes. Mr. and Mrs. Western prefer the ranch-type home, built for outdoor living, with a patio and an outdoor barbecue pit, and with rooms with big windows.

Although many Mr. and Mrs. Westerns are choosing homes costing from $6,000 to $8,000, the average couple, it seems, chooses a $4,000 home which has a big living room with a fireplace, two bedrooms, a tile bath with shower stall and tub, a kitchen, dinette, laundry, and garage. At least the Mr. and Mrs. Westerns who applied for an insured loan from the Federal Housing Administration in Northern California preferred this type of home.

By paying $400 down they can pay off their insured mortgage for as little as $21 a month, FHA reports, plus local taxes and fire insurance. That would let the increase in John's pay envelope take care of the payment, since John is making about $7 a week more than usual.

**Fat Pay Envelopes Help**

In the Pacific Coast States, Mr. and Mrs. Western took their building so seriously this year that by July 1 they had spent $191,706,000 on their houses. That is 43.6 per cent more than the Mr. and Mrs. Westerns spent who built the first six months of last year.

Of course, with factory pay rolls in the Pacific Coast States up 58 per cent, it's small wonder that the Westerns decided to build.

In San Francisco the sand dunes are being torn up and not by the waves. Builders are digging into the dunes to find a firm base and are building little white houses with blue, red, and green roofs, row on row. They are modern little houses, much better equipped and more comfortable than the $15,000 house of a decade ago. They are cute, and just what Mr. and Mrs. Western want. So they are moving in.

Something like 2,150 of these little houses have been built under FHA financing in San Francisco this year. They cost $11,211,950. Even more have been built and financed differently, it is supposed.

In northern California, which includes 46 counties, Mr. and Mrs. Western invested more than $9,000,000 a month this year in homes. They built 10,813 new homes and arranged FHA-insured mortgages for them amounting to $50,100,000.

**Buying New Furniture**

Judging by reports from the three Pacific Coast States gathered by the Twelfth Federal Reserve Bank for the district, Mr and Mrs. Western are buying new furniture and curtains for their new home.

The department stores of the Pacific slope have been selling more housefurnishings and such things as refrigerators, stoves, and radios than anything else. Mr. and Mrs. Western haven't stinted on a new car either. They have surpassed all records since the auto began, in acquiring new rolling stock.

Mrs. Western might say that everything isn't as rosy as it looks just by way of being conservative. In the four largest Pacific Coast cities, she would tell you, food costs are up 10 per cent over last year.

They're up from 1.6 per cent to 2.2 per cent from one month to another, she might say, but since the farmer's income has increased 13 per cent, she might not object. At least, he's getting some of the money. It looks as if he'll have a bumper year.

# Valuable Paintings Stolen in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—A wide search is under way for three paintings, insured for $44,000, reported stolen from the suite of Capt. Daniel S. Sickles in the Savoy Plaza Hotel on Fifth Avenue.

Captain Sickles, a financier and official of the Langley Aviation Corporation called the theft "fantastic" because of the difficulty of disposing of the paintings, two of which were by Gainsborough and the third of the German Van Der Weyden school.

The Gainsborough paintings were "Black Boy" and "Wayfarer," a figure in a landscape, and the Van Der Weyden picture was titled "Charles The Bold." "Black Boy" had been cut from its gold frame.

# Text of Pétain's Address to Nation

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 13 (AP)—The text of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's speech yesterday follows:

Frenchmen!

I have grave things to tell you!

For the last several weeks I have felt an ill wind rising in many regions of France. Disquiet is overtaking minds; doubt is gaining control of spirits. The authority of my Government is made the subject of discussion; orders are often being ill-executed.

In an atmosphere of false rumors and intrigues the forces of reconstruction are growing discouraged. Others are trying to take their place without their nobleness or disinterestedness. My sponsorship is too often invoked, even against the Government, to justify self-styled undertakings of salvation which, in fact, amount to nothing more than appeals for indiscipline.

A real uneasiness inflicts the French Nation. The reasons for this uneasiness are easy to understand. Cruel hours are always followed by difficult times.

While at the frontiers of the Nation—which defeat has put out of action but whose Empire leaves her vulnerable—the war goes on, ravaging new continents every day, everybody wonders with anguish about the future of our country.

Some feel themselves betrayed, others think they are abandoned. Some wonder where their duty lies, others first seek their own interest.

**Confusion Apparent**

The London radio and certain French newspapers add to this confusion of minds. The sense of national interest in the end loses in justice and vigor. From this disorder of ideas springs disorder of affairs. Is this indeed the fate France has deserved after 13 months of calm, of work, of incontestable revival?

Frenchmen, I put this question to you. I ask you to measure its scope and answer it in the confines of your consciences.

Our relations with Germany have been defined by an armistice convention, the character of which could only be provisional. Dragging out this situation makes it that much harder to support insofar as it controls relations between two great nations.

As for collaboration—offered in the month of October, 1940, by the Chancellor of the Reich under conditions which made me appreciate their deference—it was a long-term labor and has not yet been able to bear all its fruit.

We must be able to overcome a heavy heritage of distrust handed down by centuries of dissensions and quarrels to turn ourselves toward broad perspectives which can open up a reconciled continent to our activity.

That is the goal toward which we are heading. But it is an immense labor which requires on our part as much will as it does patience. Other tasks absorb the German Government, gigantic tasks in developments to the east in defense of a civilization and which can change the map of the world.

As regards Italy, our relations likewise are controlled by an armistice convention. Here again our desires are to escape from these provisional relations to create more stable ties without which the European order cannot be constructed.

**Liberty Lives On**

I would like to recall to the great American public the reasons why it has no reason to fear a decline of French ideals. Certainly our parliamentary policy is dead. But it never had more than a little in common with the democracy of the United States. As for the instinct of liberty—that lives always with us, proud and strong.

The American press often has misjudged us. Let it now make an effort to understand the quality of our souls; the destiny of a Nation whose soil—during the course of history—periodically was ravaged; its youth decimated; its well-being troubled by the weakness of Europe, in whose reconstruction France intends today to participate.

Our domestic difficulties have been created above all out of troubled minds, out of lack of men, and out of a rarity of products.

Troubled minds do not have as their sole origin the vicissitudes of our foreign policy. They come especially from our slowness in building a new order, or, more correctly, in imposing one. The national revolution which I outlined in my message last October 11 has not yet taken its place among accomplished facts.

It has not yet forced its way through because between the people and I—who understand one another so well—there has risen a double screen of those favoring the old regime and those serving trusts.

The troops of the old regime are legion. I rank among them without exception all who place their personal interests ahead of the permanent interests of state—Freemasonry, political parties deprived of clientele but thirsty for a comeback, officials attached to an order of which they were beneficiaries and masters—or those who have subordinated interest of the Fatherland to foreign ones.

A long wait will be needed to overcome the resistance of all these opponents of the new order, but we must start in now to smash their undertakings by decimating their leaders.

**Spain Escaped Abyss**

If France did not understand that it was condemned to change the regime by the force of things, then she would see open up before her the abyss in which Spain of 1936 just missed being swallowed and from which she is only saved by faith, youth, and sacrifice.

As for the power of trusts, it is trying to reassert itself using for its own ends the institution of committees of economic organization. These committees were created, however, to rectify the errors of capitalism. They had besides, the purpose of intrusting responsible men with necessary authority to negotiate with Germany and assure equitable distribution of raw materials indispensable to our factories.

The choice of members for these committees was difficult. It was not always possible to find impartiality and competence united within the same minds. These provisional bodies created under the sway of a pressing need have been too numerous, too centralized, and too weighted. The big corporations assumed too much authority and often inadmissable control.

In the light of experience, I will correct the work undertaken and will resume against self-ish, blind capitalism the same struggle the sovereigns of France waged and won against feudalism. I intend to have our country freed from the most contemptible of tutelages: that of money.

Irresponsible trade organizations governed by commercial considerations have too long been directing our food supply. I already have taken sanctions and struck at an entire system in the person of a single man: that of national distribution centers which have assured the great commercial agents of exclusive and usurious control of all questions of food supply to the detriment of producer and consumer.

**Still Suffering**

We are still suffering, but I do not want our sufferings displayed in front of the scandal of fortunes built out of the general misery.

It would be all the more revloting inasmuch as this Nation has in the past year accomplished an immense labor despite privations of all kinds and under the most difficult conditions.

I have in mind our peasants who, without laborers, without fertilizer, without sulphate, have succeeded in obtaining results better than those of the year before. I have in mind the miners who have worked without respite night and day to obtain coal for us. I have in mind all those workers who return from work only to find fireless homes and meagerly set tables.

It is thanks to their efforts at every moment that the life of the country has been able to keep on despite the defeat. It is with them and through them that we will be able tomorrow to build a France free, powerful, and prosperous. Let them wait with me for better times—the trials of France will come to an end.

As for the lack of men, it is due above all to the absence of prisoners. As long as more than a million Frenchmen, comprising the young and vigorous elements of the Nation and the best section of its elite, remain outside of the country's activities, it will be hard to build a new and lasting edifice. Their return will make it possible to fill the great gap from which we suffer. Their spirit, strengthened by camp life, matured by long reflection, will become the best cement of the national revolution.

And yet in spite of these difficulties the future of our country is being built with a precision which becomes more assured every day.

Families, communities, trades, provinces will be pillars of the constitution at which the best workers for our reconstruction are laboring tirelessly. Its preamble will open up clear perspectives for the "French future."

**Methodical Revision**

Our most recent reforms are being made the object of methodical revision, the outline of which will appear clearer as soon as legislative texts have been simplified and codified.

But lawmaking and building are not enough. Governing is needed. It is both the necessity and the will of the whole people.

France cannot really be governed except from Paris. I cannot yet return there and I shall not return there until certain facilities are offered me.

France cannot be governed except with the assent of public opinion—an assent more necessary than ever in the authoritarian regime.

This public opinion is today divided. France cannot be governed except if the initiative of the chief finds corresponding exactness and faithfullness in the bodies transmitting it. This exactness and faithfullness is still lacking.

France, however, cannot wait. A Nation like ours, forged in the crucible of races and spirits, proud and courageous, as ready for sacrifice as for violence, and ever bristling when its honor is at stake, needs certainties, room, and discipline.

The Government's problem thus goes far beyond the framework of a simple ministerial change.

It demands, above all, the unqualified support of certain principles.

Authority no longer comes from below. It properly is that which I give or which I delegate.

I delegated this in the first place to Admiral Darlan, toward whom opinion neither has been shown as always favorable nor always fair but who never stopped aiding me with his loyalty and his courage.

I have given him the Ministry of National Defense in order that he may exercise more direct control on all our land, sea, and air forces.

To the Government which surrounds me, I have left the necessary initiative. I intend, however, to outline for it in certain fields a straight line.

**Decision Announced**

This is what I decided:

1. Activity of political parties and groups of political origin is suspended until further notice in the free zone. These parties no longer may hold either public or private meetings. They must stop any distribution of tracts or notices. Those which fail to conform to these decisions will be dissolved.

2. Payment of members of Parliament is suppressed as of Sept. 30.

3. The first disciplinary sanctions against State officials guilty of false declarations regarding membership in secret societies has been ordered. The names of officials have been published this morning in the Official Journal. Holders of high Masonic degrees—of which the first list has just been published—can no longer exercise any public function.

4. The Legion remains the best instrument in the free zone of the national revolution. But it is able to carry out its civil task only in remaining in all ranks subordinate to the Government.

5. I will double the means of police action whose discipline and loyalty should guarantee public order.

6. A group of commissars of public power is created. These high officials will be charged with studying the spirit in which the laws, decrees, orders, and instructions of the central power will be carried out. They will have the mission of ferreting out and destroying obstacles which abuse of the rules of administrative routine or activity of secret societies can oppose to the work of national revolution.

7. Powers of regional prefects—the first units of those who will be governors of provinces in the France of tomorrow—will be re-enforced. Their power so far as the Central Administration is concerned is increased. Their authority over all heads of local services is direct and complete.

8. The Labor Charter designed to regulate, according to the principles of my St. Etienne speech, relations among workers, artisans, technicians, and employers in an agreement reached with mutual understanding, just resulted in a solemn accord. It will be published shortly.

**Economic Organization**

9. The provisional stature of economic organization will be revamped on a basis of reorganization of committees with larger representation of small industry and artisans, with revision of their financial administration and their relations with provincial arbitration organisms.

10. The powers and role and organization of the National Food Supply Bureau will be modified according to means which, safeguarding the interests of consumers, permit the authority of the State to make itself felt at the same time on a national and regional basis.

11. I have decided to use the powers given me by constitutional act No. 7 to judge those responsible for our disaster. The Council of Justice is created to that effect. It will submit its reports before Oct. 15.

12. In the application of this same constitutional act, all ministers and high officials must swear an oath of fealty to me and engage themselves to carry out duties in their charge for the well-being of the State according to the rules of honor and propriety.

This first series of measures will reassure the French who think only of the well-being of the Fatherland.

Prisoners who still are waiting in camps and who are preparing yourselves in silence for the work of national restoration, peasants of France who are gathering harvest in particularly difficult conditions, people of the reserved zone who place all your confidence in the oneness of France, workmen of our suburbs, deprived of meat, of wine, and of tobacco, and yet so brave, you are the ones I think of. You are the ones to whom I address these French words.

I know by my calling what victory is; I see today what defeat is. I have picked up the heritage of a wounded France. That heritage is one which it is my duty to defend, maintaining your aspirations and your rights.

In 1917, I put an end to mutinies. In 1940, I put a period to our rout. Today it is from you yourselves that I want to save you.

When a man of my age dedicates his person to his country there can be no further sacrifice he could wish to evade. His only rule of conduct is that of public salvation. Remember this:

If a beaten country is divided against itself, it dies. If a beaten country can unite, it is reborn. Long live France!

## Diplomats Urged To Disavow Vichy

*By the Associated Press*

San Francisco, Aug. 13

Paul Bibily, until recently French Vice-Consul at San Francisco, yesterday criticized Marshal Pétain's regime for aligning France with its Nazi conquerors and urged French diplomatic officials and consuls in the United States to disavow the Vichy Government.

"Their last treason, just rendered public, imposes upon you the duty to declare to those usurpers of Vichy that you are not their servants and their accomplices," M. Bibily said in telegrams to French Government representatives in this country.

"If you have a conscience and if egoism does not blind you, you will tell them so publicly and will refuse, no less publicly, to execute their orders, faithful echoes of Hitler."

M. Bibily refused to resign his post some months ago at Marshal Pétain's order and last April telegraphed President Roosevelt, offering the United States the use of all French bases in Africa and Indo-China.

The Vichy Government replaced him with another Vice-Consul.

# British Weigh Land Attack; Tanks Rushed

*Continued from Page 1*

prevail against a well-organized defense in depth can be drawn from the fact that the Nazis themselves, with their terrific machine tuned up for aggressive action, have balked so far at the task of invading Britain and seeking their only short cut to victory.

The Germans are known to have weakened their coastal garrisons in occupied territory on account of the Soviet invasion. On the contrary they have intensified defensive measures in regions they have summarily cleared from Norway to Italy, where they are said to be building barracks for a quarter of a million Nazi troops expected in the fall.

A study of the map shows six possible routes along which the British might advance, if circumstances were propitious. Three of these would be calculated to bring them into touch with the Russians, one would bring them to a new western front, forcing the Germans to fight a double campaign of a type they are most anxious to avoid, and the others, if they could be negotiated promptly, might lead to the frustration of the Nazis' plans in the Western Mediterranean and safeguard the Atlantic bridgehead in Africa that is the special concern of the United States.

**Stronger in Middle East**

Of these alternatives the latest developments in Russia throw into highest relief the possibilities of the Middle East, where the British have already military establishments that are strong and growing stronger.

Here, according to the authorities, the Nazis definitely have been deprived of the initiative by the British cleanup in Syria and Iraq and the successful desert defense on the Libyan border.

From Egypt the British could launch an offensive in two directions:

1. A drive west through Libya to Tripoli, thence across the Mediterranean narrows to Sicily and Italy and over the Adriatic Sea en route for a rendezvous with Russian counterattacking columns in Rumania.

2. A drive east that would assume the character of a race to help the Russians before the Germans break through into the Ukraine and the Caucasus, if the latest Nazi claims from Russia are credited.

**The Postion of Iran**

Vitally important in any attempt to establish contact with the Soviet from the south is the position of Iran, which is considered by some well-informed observers to be a more important objective to Hitler at the moment than either Moscow or Leningrad.

The strategic importance of Iran, in close proximity to Russia's oil fields of Baku, is held to explain those Nazi divisions reported massed on the Bulgarian frontier.

It is pointed out that a circle with a radius of 1,200 miles from the Black Sea port of Constanza, to which the Nazis are now moving south of Kiev, embraces not only the Iranian oil fields and Basra, main port on the Persian Gulf, but Syria, Palestine, Suez, and Eypt as well.

**British Must Act**

The British could not stand around and watch these keypoints of Empire communications threatened, as well as oil supplies to the Middle East forces, any more than they could afford to allow the Nazis to occupy Syria.

Moreover, Iran would be quite incompetent to resist the Nazis alone, if it wanted to, since its army is small and underequipped, and its air force negligible, while German infiltration is so deep into Iranian economic life that Reza Shah Pahlevi has said that its industrial fabric would collapse if the German experts were allowed to depart.

Therefore, it is extremely awkward for the King that events in the war seem to be pulling the British toward him from the west as the Germans threaten to descend from the north.

The British-Soviet fighting alliance gives special significance to the 870-mile long Trans-Iranian Railway, completed in 1939, which connects the U. S. S. R. with the Persian Gulf. If this line were cut, all southward communication with Russia would be closed.

In adjacent Afghanistan there is no comparable transport facility linking Russia with India, because both Empires have preferred to leave in status quo the natural defensive ramparts of the Hindu-Kush.

**Spain and Portugal**

Another possible line for a British advance, which has been hoisted into the news by current events, points toward Spain and Portugal.

The latter, Britain's oldest ally, is still pledged to help if called on, and German penetration of Spain leads some people to think that there is just as valid a reason for British precautionary moves there as there was in Syria.

It is just reported here, via Washington, that two Nazi panzer divisions, with a thousand tanks and other fighting vehicles, have crossed the Straits of Gibraltar into Spanish Morocco ready for use against French Morocco, or to try to forestall occupation of Dakar by the United States or the British.

Direct military intervention in Spain may be something the British do not contemplate, but if it were done successfully, it would safeguard the Iberian Peninsula and Western Mediterranean ports, and release troops and shipping.

The most spectacular and most welcome offensive the Allies could stage would be to push in the grand manner direct across the English Channel and the North Sea to Holland, Belgium, or France, with the aim of thrusting straight at Germany's heart.

Such a move is considered unlikely to precede a stalemate or a substantial Nazi reverse in Russia, because it has obviously been foreseen and prepared against by the Germans, and the degree of assistance from occupied territory would be very doubtful, especially in France, where anti-British feeling has been fomented by Nazi propaganda, and the Syria fighting, and where the Siegfried Line and the reversed Maginot Line are formidable obstacles in the direction of the Reich.

Two possible areas of contact between Russian and British troops are subject to climatic conditions and the question of open water. These are the Arctic and the Baltic regions. The former was mentioned recently when there were persistent rumors here of an "Arctic invasion" and Stockholm reports allude to big British naval forces in Arctic waters, where Murmansk and Archangel offer a route for supplies which the Russians say they need from the United States and Britain.

There is a potential Anglo-Soviet meeting place on the southern seaboard of the Atlantic, somewhere west of Danzig, if the Russian Navy is strong enough to take transports past German sea defences to meet British troops advanacing overland from Holland.

## *Possible Sectors for British Invasions*

By a Staff Artist

**Routes of Land Operations Indicated**

**1. From Egypt up through the Caucasus into the Ukraine. 2. From Egypt to Tripoli, across to Italy, and thence across to Rumania. 3. Through Portugal and Spain. 4. Into France and the Low Countries. 5. Directly into Germany west of Danzig. 6. Into Northern Russia through Murmansk or Archangel in the Arctic.**


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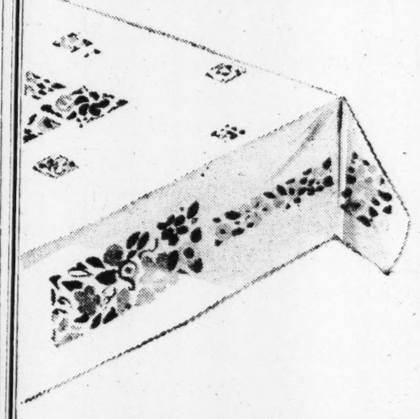
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# Martha Graham at Bennington—Incoming Films—Stage News

## 'Punch and The Judy' Given, With 'Letter to the World'

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

On the second night of the Bennington Dance Festival in the College Theater (Aug. 10) Martha Graham and Dance Company presented her new "Punch and The Judy," prepared for the occasion.

As in the case of "El Penitente," similarly created for Bennington last summer, and opening the present program, the new work came off as a finished production. Its impact was instantaneous.

Here is no literal translation of a Punch and Judy show. It is the essence of human friction, done in movement that speaks for itself. Here is the deep laughter that is akin to tears. Here is fantasy, the essence of dance composition, brushing human experience lightly, illuminatingly.

Miss Graham's The Judy is sister to the egotistical lady of "Every Soul Is a Circus." But she has her own problems, set forth as "dilemmas." Erick Hawkins surpasses himself as Punch. There is humor in every move they make. They are any man and any woman, seemingly involved in marital relationship. Personal vanity, boredom with domesticity, are expressed in flirtatiousness, faithlessness.

* * *

Now and then Pegasus (Merce Cunningham) drops from the clouds to take The Judy on a joy ride of escape. At his last appearance, she sends him back on "The Flight to Dream" alone. There are Three Heroes—The Soldier (David Campbell), The Scout (David Zellmer) and The Pony Express Rider (Sasha Liebich), idealists all; a sirenical Pretty Polly (Pearl Lack) and a Child (Nina Fonaroff), who is the epitome of spoiled-brat-ness done with admirable restraint.

The décor, designed by Arch Lauterer in collaboration with Miss Graham, sets the atmosphere of strangeness. A font gleams mysteriously from one of the stationary pillars at the side. Grouped around a large globe and a study chair are the Three Fates—Jean Erdman, Jane Dudley, and Ethel Butler. Miss Erdman intermittently reads the strange, ironical, witty text (Gordon Craig not credited on the program). The three figures, again like a modern Chorus, make movement comment on the dance play. A final note of irony is struck with Jane Dudley pointing a directing finger, and Miss Erdman asking, "Shall we begin again?" A bong in the orchestra; the stage darkens. "The Fates direct, da capo," says the program note.

Robert McBride's especially composed score ties in nicely. The costumes, by Charlotte Trowbridge, are satisfying.

* * *

"Letter to the World," which came to its first rather tentative performance at Bennington last summer, closed this program. In its revised version it is unified, compacted, made strong and whole. The audience, which had laughed constantly through "Punch and The Judy," was moved to utter stillness by this incandescent dance legend of the inner life of Emily Dickinson, the New England poet. The brief selections from her verse, read, and read eloquently, by Jean Erdman, are lived by her, and lived eloquently, in movement as she speaks. She wears soft, quiet gray, while Miss Graham runs an emotional gamut of color, wearing the white gown only at the end of the tragic love affair which turns her completely to her work. Some of Miss Graham's costumes, changed from last year, and again by Edythe Gilfond, would still bear working over. But this is a minor detail in a great and hauntingly beautiful work.

Hunter Johnson's score sounds better this year, sounds right for its purpose. The new décor by Arch Lauterer, collaborating with Miss Graham, has been simplified from unfolding portals to a suggestion of doorway in the famous house at Amherst. But here again all is intangible, brushing lightly, intimating everything, factually stating nothing.

The remaining dates for this program are Aug. 14 and 16.

## Screen News

Bob Hope will follow his Army film, "Caught in the Draft," with a comedy about the Navy, bearing the title of "Amateur Admiral." Dorothy Lamour once more will be his leading lady.

* * *

Adolphe Menjou has been given one of the leading roles in "Syncopation," in which Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville will play the romantic leads.

Ernst Lubitsch has been signed by Alexander Korda to produce and direct "To Be or Not to Be." He is to start preparations for the production at once.

* * *

Kaaren Verne, who had a prominent role in "Underground," has been signed to a long-term contract by Warners and will have the feminine lead opposite Humphrey Bogart in "All Through the Night." Recent additions to the cast are Jane Darwell and Barton MacLane.

* * *

William Powell and Myrna Loy have reported at the MGM lot to start work on "The Shadow of the Thin Man," in which they will co-star. W. S. Van Dyke is directing and Hunt Stromberg is the producer.

## Photographs at City Club

The Boston City Club Camera Associates will be showing photographs in the exhibiting gallery of the Club, Ashburton Place entrance, through Oct 15. A large and interesting selection of prints shows how much the camera has stirred the imagination of people, amateurs or professionals. Camera in hand, they go on expeditions and discover themes which seem peculiarly adapted to the black and white study. At close view they make portraits of people. The camera is a revelation of man's dreams and tastes.

On the whole, photographers agree as to the limits of their objective. Today, for example, there are fewer camera angles, less pursuit of the unusual. We find, comparing such group exhibitions with photography displays of a decade ago, that tastes are conservative and that in the long run the cameraman chooses the tranquil, picturesque, or sentimental subject: a view of mountainous slopes, a clump of birches, a schooner, a snow-laden thicket, the smiling features of a child.

Refinements are favored and the photographer avoids sheer and sharp contrasts, preferring subtle gradations of shadow and soft variations. Experience teaches the photographer, as it does the painter, that beauty may lie in simplicity, and that the obvious blunt effect becomes a bore.

Among exhibits at the City Club are noteworthy contributions from A. B. Edwards; George F. Slade, whose "Vermont Hills" is a charming bit of photographic paysage; Hermann C. Lythgoe, George Kelly, Harold L. King, Egone, F. Forest, and Walter H. Phoenix.

D. A

**Mickey Rooney and Patricia Dane**

**In "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," coming tommorrow to the State and Orpheum Theaters.**

## Stage Notes

New York

A vacation of two weeks has been declared for "Pal Joey," the Rodgers-Hart musical at the Barrymore, beginning Monday. It is expected to resume at another theater and continue until Sept. 27. It will take to the road on Oct. 1, with a new actor replacing Gene Kelly.

"The Corn Is Green" will celebrate its three hundredth performance Wednesday, at the National.

Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind" is now set to open at the Shubert on Oct. 13 under the sponsorship of the Playwrights Company and the Guild. The piece co-stars Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, and Mr. Lunt is directing.

Details come to hand about the new Al Jolson musical which opens the new Boston theatrical season Sept. 1, at the Shubert. It appears that Mr. Jolson now is a radio cowboy dear to his audiences "who becomes involved in some dirty work on a dude ranch way out West where the East begins. The Lone Rider, afraid of his own shadow, becomes a hero overnight when he breaks up, single-handed, a gang of desperadoes." The story is by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davies, lyrics and music by E. Y. Harburg and Burton Lane, dances by Catherine Littlefield. Eddie MacGregor directed.

## Loew Houses, Metropolitan To Offer New Pictures

The latest chapter of MGM's Hardy Family series will be unrolled at the State and Orpheum Theaters beginning tomorrow. Called "Life Begins for Andy," the film employs the talents of Mickey Rooney (of course) and of a new feminine partner, Patricia Dane, besides such stand-bys as Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, and Sara Haden. George B. Seitz directed.

The story is characteristic. Andy, graduated from high school, must decide whether to study law, like his father, or to plunge at once into a business career. He decides to give himself a tryout of a month in the business world, and this tryout involves him in typical embarrassing involvements.

The companion picture at the State and Orpheum will be "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," a mystery melodrama, starring Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay, and featuring Charley Grapewin.

* * *

### 'Dive Bomber'

The only other new bill of the week will be the Metropolitan's program presenting "Dive Bomber," with Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, and "Passage from Hong Kong," with Lucile Fairbanks, Keith Douglas, and Paul Cavanaugh.

"Dive Bomber," described as "filmed in new fast-action Technicolor," is said to have for its theme "the fight that medical men are making to keep pace with the breath-taking mechanical development of aviation." These men are called flight surgeons. There is also a romance involving a young woman played by Alexis Smith.

The film was produced, the announcement says, "with the complete co-operation of the United States Navy," and much of the exterior work was done at the U. S. Naval Air Base at San Diego. Other work was done aboard the U. S. S. Enterprise, an aircraft carrier.

Others in the cast are Ralph Bellamy, Regis Toomey, Allen Jenkins, Robert Armstrong, and Craig Smith. Michael Curtiz directed for Warners from a story by Frank Wead.

"Passage from Hong Kong" is a thriller about a couple of Americans stranded in the Orient. Lucile Fairbanks, Keith Douglas, and Paul Cavanaugh are the principal players.

* * *

### Abbott-Costello Held

The Keith Memorial is holding over for another week the film, "Hold That Ghost," with Abbott and Costello as stars.

"Charley's Aunt" is moving tomorrow from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway, with "Dressed to Kill," with Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, Sheila Ryan, and Ben Carter, as companion picture.

Meanwhile, "Manpower" and "Kisses for Breakfast" move along from the Paramount and Fenway to the Modern and Scollay.

## Benrimo at Marblehead

Not the least interested of the persons attending the revival of "The Yellow Jacket" this week at Marblehead by the North Shore Players, with a cast that includes Alexander Woollcott, Harpo Marx, Fay Wray, and Rex O'Malley, is a dapper, neatly-dressed gentleman, with a shock of white hair and an air of alertness about him. He is Benrimo, who with the late George C. Hazelton, wrote the play that has charmed a generation of playgoers.

"Hazelton and I tried to sell the play to every manager in New York," Benrimo recalls. "You can't blame them for thinking us a bit crazy. For instance, we described this bit of action to them: A young man and a young woman climb up on a few kitchen chairs which a black-robed, supposedly invisible Property Man has piled nonchalantly together in the middle of the stage. The young couple announce they are reclining in a flower-boat that is drifting slowly down a river. Two attendants stand behind the chairs and pole rhythmically at the unresisting air with slender bamboo rods, imagined to be oars, while a musician scrapes two pieces of sandpaper together to imitate the swish of water along the boat."

* * *

Benrimo probably knows as much about the Chinese theater as anyone living. As a boy he haunted it in San Francisco. He used to guide tourists through Chinatown there. All that time he was trying to find a way into the theater, by acting as a super with Barrett and Booth. He met Hazelton, a young actor, and took him to Chinatown. One day, they agreed, they would write a play in the Chinese manner.

That was almost 40 years ago. Benrimo served his theater apprenticeship in everything from song-and-dance to slack-wire. He was brought East by David Belasco to act in a Chinese play, "The First Born," in the Standard Theater where Gimbel's New York store now stands. With the same play he journeyed to London. The Charles Frohman Empire Theater company that included William Faversham, Vera Allen, Mary Boland, Sir Guy Standing, and John Drew, saw him next. For four years he directed plays for Belasco, and acted in "The Darling of the Gods," with Blanche Bates.

"In 1912 Hazelton and I wrote 'The Yellow Jacket,'" he says. "Managers refused it, until William Harris, Jr., who had never done a play before; associated himself with Edgar Selwyn, and we began rehearsals at the Fulton in New York. Before we got it on the stage, we were ordered out of the theater by young Harris' father, who thought we were all mad. We went to Wallack's Theater, but were invited to come back to the Fulton, and there it was we gave the first performance on Nov. 4, 1912.

* * *

"Before we opened, while we were still in rehearsal, the late Robert Lorraine and Gaston Mayer of London paid a bonus of $2,500 for the London rights. And next year after the play had established itself in New York, I went to stage it at Charles Frohman's Duke of York Theater.

"That began a great cycle of foreign productions. Max Reinhardt saw it in London and invited me to stage it in Berlin shortly after the outbreak of war, in December, 1914. Other cities in Germany, Vienna, Budapest, Moscow, Petrograd, Madrid, San Juan, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Warsaw, Honolulu have seen it. It has been done by professionals and amateurs alike in Shanghai, Peking, and Yokohama, and Oriental audiences have taken to it as unhesitatingly as Moscovite or German or American playgoers have done."

* * *

After its first New York engagement and subsequent tour, William Harris sold the rights to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn, who used the play as a vehicle first to appear in New York, where they revived it for a successful series of matinees in 1916. For 20 years thereafter, they played it all over America.

Benrimo is also the author of "The Willow Tree," a Japanese play, which George M. Cohan and the late Sam H. Harris produced, and which the author directed. He still goes to the Chinese theater in New York at least once a week. His knowledge of the language is limited to a few words, but the traditional action is quite familiar to him, and friendly people interpret.

Now he is in Marblehead enjoying the performances—one reason being that the North Shore Players' principal actor is Alexander Woollcott, who reviewed the original production and the Coburn revival for the New York Times. It's rather pleasant, Benrimo feels, to order about the critic who sat in judgment on your work. Fortunately, Mr. Woollcott's notices were good ones, and the revival is Mr. Woollcott's own idea.

### 'Jekyll and Hyde'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Rarely has there been a picture of similar pretensions with as little to recommend it as M-G-M's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which opened at the Astor Theater Tuesday evening. This version of the Robert Louis Stevenson novel puts to their severest test the reputations of its stars, Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman, upon whom the principal roles have been imposed. It was not their fault if a preview audience laughed repeatedly at what can only with charity be called the wrong moments. Aside from being arrant nonsense with scarcely a convincing or logical moment from beginning to end, the Victor Fleming production indulges variously in cheap vulgarity, inexcusable brutality, and blasphemy. There is no excuse for any of it.

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William L. Shirer has been engaged by Erich Pommer to prepare special material, based on his wartime impressions in France, for RKO Radio's "Passage from Bordeaux."

* * *

Robert Preston will have a starring role in "Air Raid," which Paramount will produce from a story by Donald Ogden Stewart.

**Fay Wray**

**Co-starred with Alexander Woollcott and Harpo Marx in "The Yellow Jacket," being presented this week at Marblehead by the North Shore Players.**

### Summer Theater Benefit

The Summer Theater Benefit Campaign will take place next week. The campaign started four seasons ago for the sole benefit of the Actors' Fund of America. This season its interests have been extended to include the American Theater Wing and the Stage Relief Fund. The three organizations will share in the voluntary collections. The committee for the campaign includes: Guy Palmerton, chairman; Walter Greaza, vice chairman; Selena Royle, Richard Aldrich, Milton Stiefel, Melville Burke, Cheryl Crawford, John C. Wilson, William Miles, Walter Vincent, Minnette Barrett, Mrs Alexander Dean, Mrs. D. Olney.

### Good-Will Dancers Return

Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons, American dancers who journeyed to South America this summer in the cultural exchange between the two continents, are returning to New York today. They report real good-will and real success.

The climax of their tour, which opened early in April to a distinguished audience studded with representations of the ambassadorial families, was the closing engagement at the people's theater, Teatro del Pueblo, Buenos Aires, which plays to a five-cent top. A true "Gala," it was, with the 1600 seats filled.

## Alaska's Size Is Imposing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

A travel folder on Alaska begins. "The first thing to understand about Alaska is its great size."

It is a wise statement for Alaska isn't like Illinois or California, it is more like another continent. Even the traveler who visits all the cities of the Alaska Panhandle from Ketchikan to Skagway has seen only a corner of the Territory. A map of Alaska superimposed upon that of the States would cover a good part of the western part of the country with boundaries extending from Los Angeles to Savannah, Ga., and north nearly to Duluth, Minn.

Alaska was discovered 200 years ago this summer by Vitus Bering, a Dutch navigator in the service of Russia. He was shipwrecked soon after on the barren island that now bears his name and never knew the extent of his discovery, although he did see the great Mt. St. Elias and gave it its name.

Because Alaska depends upon ships and planes for outside communication, their coming and going are big events and the fact that "the Princess Louise will be here Saturday" means much for Juneau. Just the names of the boats as they come and go, Canadian and American, make pleasant reading. "Loaded to the gunwales" with tourists and freight, come the North Star, the Taku, the Prince George, the Baranoff, the Princess Alice, the Prince Rupert, the Northland, the Denali and the Aleutian.

The coming of the big 14-passenger lodestars is another big event and the going and coming of the 10-passenger electras, and the movement of other commercial planes that shuttle back and forth all over Alaska.

Recently the Government appropriated a sum for the purpose of investigating the cause of herring depletion in Alaskan waters. It appears that the war in Europe may have awakened Congress to the need of making at least a beginning toward conserving this fish. Herring is good to eat, is used extensively as bait in commercial fishing for larger species, and is used for its oil. Fish oil is important, especially since supplies of cod-liver oil are cut off from Norway. Fish oil may be used for many things in chicken and cattle food, in the manufacture of paint and as lubricants. Conservation of the herring supply, which Alaskans have wished for, has begun.

Kate Archibald

## War Shifts Art to Americas

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—With European art and craft sources for imported gift and art items closed, American dealers are now looking to their South American neighbors and finding new products for their shelves.

As a result, dancing Spanish señoritas, native Indians, tropical vegetation, and brilliant South American colors may soon be plentifully splashed on decorative glass, pottery, and porcelain and interpreted in figurines and statuary in place of the familiar European characters.

Representatives of a wholesale firm located in the Merchandise Mart, here, recently flew to South America seeking new gift and holiday merchandise to replace pottery, porcelain, and other crafts products previously imported from Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Austria, and other European sources. Although South America has been regarded as chiefly raw material producing rather than industrial, they found many craft and art industries are now being developed and producing the type of gift merchandise in demand in this country. Some of them are well-established industries, the product of a cosmopolitan population. However, many of the new ones have been started by European refugees who are transplanting their arts, talents, and crafts to a new environment and teaching them to the natives.

## Davenport to Aid Civilian Defense

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Russell Davenport, magazine editor and a supporter of Wendell Willkie's 1940 presidential campaign, has joined Mayor F. H. La Guardia's Office of Civilian Defense to head a Bureau of Facts and Figures, a research setup.

Mr. Davenport will be assisted by Robert Kintner, former Washington columnist, who has been loaned ao the OCD by the Navy where he is now on active duty.

Mayor La Guardia announced when he first accepted appointment as director of OCD that he intended to set up such a bureau. An aide explained it is not to be a bureau of propaganda but one to "find the facts and figures and you can draw your own conclusions."

## Detroit Housing Graft Penalized

DETROIT, Aug. 13 (AP)—John Hamilton and Harry I. Dingeman, former Detroit City Council members who pleaded guilty to accepting bribes in connection with the Herman Gardens Housing Project contracts, were sentenced yesterday to serve three to 10 years in prison.

Recorder's Judge Christopher E. Stein, in imposing sentence, told the two he was taking into consideration their "full and frank confessions" and that he was aware that "the shame of this has punished you far beyond my power to punish you."

Both Councilmen confessed accepting money in return for voting to construct the housing project of concrete.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Films in Boston

**Exeter—**
"Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino, John Garfield and Thomas Mitchell. 2, 5, 8:10; "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

**Fenway—**
"Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:40, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross, and James Wyatt. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

**Kenmore—**
"Roaring Twenties," James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 3:05, 6:20, 10.

**Metropolitan—**
"Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, and Sheila Ryan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Chaley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

**Modern—**
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

**Orpheum—**
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildaire," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:55.

**Paramount—**
"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Jungle Cavalcade." 9:30 a. m, 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

**Scollay—**
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

**South Station Theater—**
March of Time, Information Please, Robert Benchley, color tour. War in Africa, 2 cartoons, Leon Errol, latest news and other shorts.

**State—**
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

**Strand, Huntington Avenue—**
"Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. "Roar of the Press." Continuous from 1-11.

**Telepix—**
"March of Time—Hitler's Peace Plan," "Benchley Comedy," "Crime Does Not Pay," "Bob Chester and Orchestra," "Fitzpatrick Travel," color cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Angels With Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes and Gilbert Roland. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "Blackmail," Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Hussey. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

**Tremont—**
"Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 9:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

**Uptown—**
"She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3, 6:30, 10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 8.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Gunga Din," Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. "Pastor Hall." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree:** "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian:** "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Round Up," Richard Dix. 1:50 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
**Brookline Village:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:32, 6:40, 9:48. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square:** "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Oliver. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:50, 6:05, 9:35. "100 Men and a Girl," Deanna Durbin. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

**CHARLESTON—Thompson Square:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Roar of the Press." 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester:** "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. "Rookies on Parade." 2. Evenings 7-11.
**Strand:** "Big Store," Marx Bros. 3:24, 9:24. "Nurses' Secret," 2:14, 8:14.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope. "Magic in Music." 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:55, 8:16. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 7:05, 10.
**Park:** "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde."

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Too Many Blondes." 1:50 and 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 3:55, 9:40.

**LYNN—Open-Air Theater:** "City of Missing Girls," "Everything Happens at Night," Ray Milland and Robert Cummings. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
**Maplewood:** "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Federal Fugitives," 1:15. Evenings 7-11.
**Mystic:** "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Rita Hayworth. 1:55, 8:25. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:25, 6:50, 9:55.
**Orpheum:** "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
**Strand:** "Thieves Fall Out," 1:45, 7:50. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 9:05.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2:05, 8:20. "The Big Store," Marx Bros. 3:26, 9:41.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. "Power Dive." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:20, 9:20. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount:** "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "West Point Widow." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis.

**QUINCY — Quincy:** "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. "I'll Wait for You," Virginia Weidler and R. Stirling.

**Strand:** "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick.

**REVERE — Boulevard:** "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater:** "The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Petticoat Politics," Roscoe Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 2 and 8.
**Central:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Wayne Morris. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.
**Davis Square:** "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Vivacious Lady." 2 and 7:30.
**Strand:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:09, 8:09. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 3:24, 9:24.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:45 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Las Vegan Nights," Bert Wheeler and Phil Regan. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "Goodbye Mr. Chips," Robert Donat and Greer Garson. "The New March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:30 and 7:45.

**WEYMOUTH — Drive - In Theater:** "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 3:11, 7:48. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette and R. Quigley. 4:17, 7:43.


# AMUSEMENTS

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*The Christian Science Monitor*
*Women's Page—August 13, 1941*

# Today's Woman

*Edited by* VERA CONNOLLY

*Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking*
*Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration*



## Three French Kings Start Decorative Styles

By Irwin Spear
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Women were a power behind the throne in the reigns of the three French kings who have given their names to styles of furniture, Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI. Does this perhaps account for the high development of interior furnishing in these reigns and for the strong influence of French ideas on contemporary and subsequent decorative fashions in other countries?

In the case of Louis XIV, the Grand Monarque under whom France for a time dominated Europe, it was first the glamorous Madame de Montespan and later the austere and bigoted Madame de Maintenon, who in turn encouraged and tempered the extravagance of the most magnificent of courts. They, however, used their power for political rather than artistic ends, whereas Madame de Pompadour, who held sway under Louis XV, was the patron of artists of all sorts and made Versailles a brilliant center of creative activity.

In reaction to the sophisticated regime of Madame de Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, queen of Louis XVI, played at dairying and brought in a pastoral vogue.

**Not for the Average Home**

We can see expressed in the grandiose and formal Louis XIV style the arrogance of the Sun King. Like the type of government for which he stands, the furniture that bears his name is unsuited to modern ideas; and you will find little of it in use today except in pretentious interiors of a public or semi-public character. Certainly it is not for the average home. The baroque or irregular curve of this period has, however, been perpetuated in many decorative fabrics of today.

Louis XV styles, though equally luxurious, have persisted because they are more comfortable, graceful, and ingratiating. Original Louis XV pieces were usually sumptuous and ornate. Carving, gilding, paint, inlay, and ormolu mountings were all used for ornamentation, sometimes separately, sometimes combined in one piece. As distinguished from Louis XIV designs, which are essentially rectilinear, Louis XV furniture abounds in curves and so is more feminine, more livable.

**Delicately Wrought**

French craftsmen gave particular attention to the fine points of their art and handled delicate carving and intricate inlay with infinite pains. If you have the opportunity, visit a museum where originals of French period rooms are to be seen. Note the exactness with which minutest details are worked out. The two salons from the Chaueau de la Muette at Passy and the delightfully decorated small library from a house in Paris, now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, are cases in point. They are fine examples of the rococo Louis XV style. Incidentally, the Chateau de la Muette was a residence of Madame de Pompadour rebuilt for her in 1741.

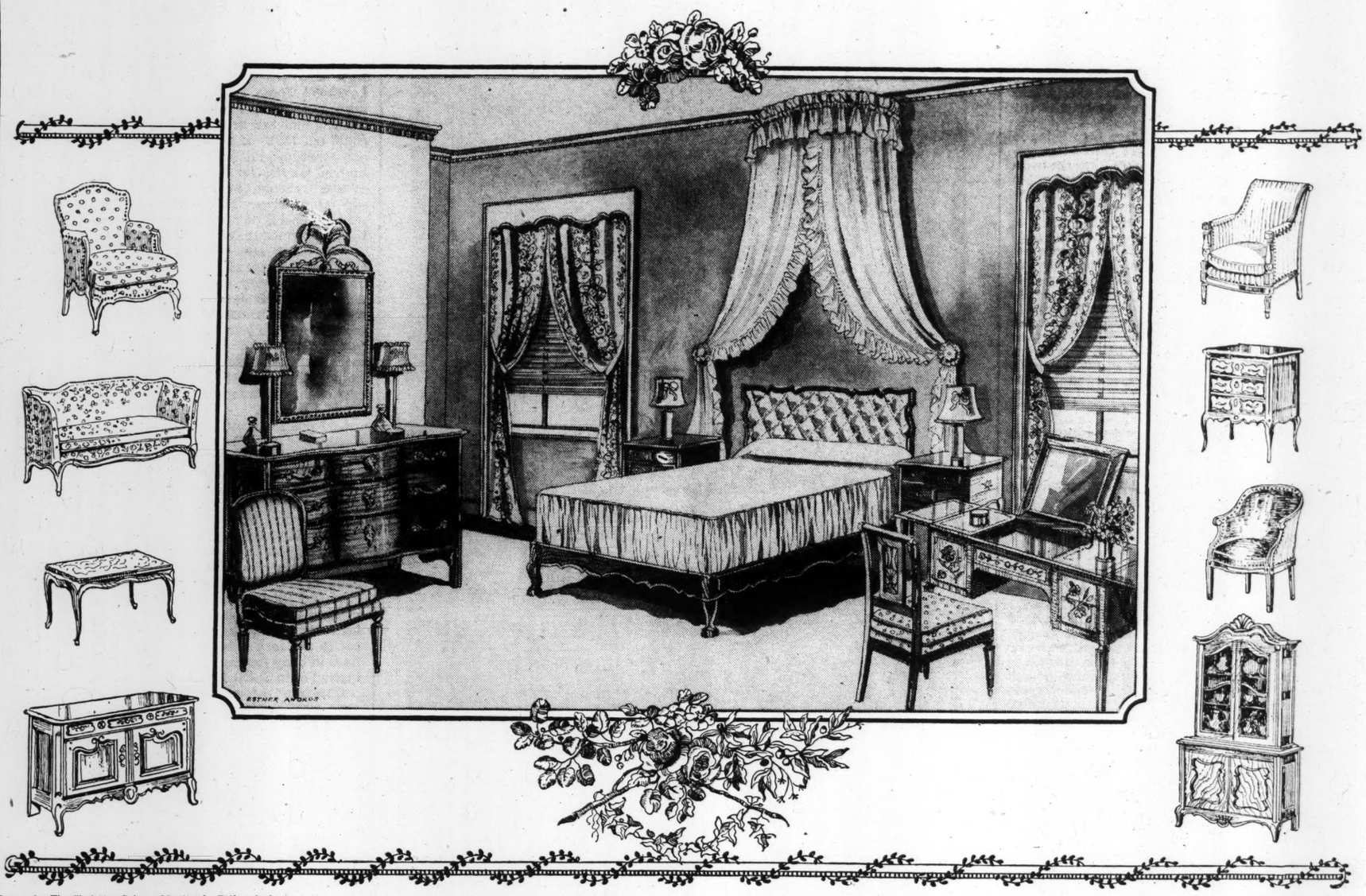
When Pompeii and Herculaneum were discovered and partially excavated, the French were intrigued by the delicate beauty and grace of the decorative art revealed in these long-buried cities. French designers turned to this source for inspiration, and a neo-classic style arose, which was to become known as Louis XVI. It combines the straight lines of Louis XIV with the curves of Louis XV designs. But it is lighter. There is an abundance of ornamentation. Garlands, festoons, shepherd's crooks, bows and arrows, quivers, cupids, baskets of fruit and of flowers are piled one on another in exuberant abandon.

Any comment on the French periods would be incomplete without some mention of the superb tapestries produced during this time by the government-owned Gobelins and at Beauvais. Many of these masterpieces are today in museums. Their colors are indescribably lovely and the designs have an inimitable charm. Certainly the French put into their creative work a sprightliness and delicacy that artists of no other country quite attain, and nowhere is this more notable than in their tapestries.

Fabrics of all these French periods were of exquisite texture and design and included luxurious brocades, satins, taffetas, damasks, and needlepoint. It is worth noting that the Louis XIV patterns were large, while those of the Louis XV period were normal in size, and those of Louis XVI, small.

Modern manufacturers have adapted Louis XV and Louis XVI styles for us with restrained ornamentation and on a scale in keeping with our smaller rooms. We should remember that these period pieces were designed for court use or for the palatial residences of the nobility, and that exact reproductions would be out of place in the everyday home. The simplified Provincial forms do fit in with most modern interiors and are now enjoying a deserved acceptance. Some of the accompanying sketches show Provincial pieces of Louis XV origin adapted for present use.

Sixth of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles are appearing on the second Wednesday of each month.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

**The bedroom above shows French influence adapted to the present-day home. Dressing table, chairs, and dresser with gilded mirror are definitely Louis XVI in feeling. The walls are tinted French blue with ivory window frames. The draperies are of coral, blue, and ivory chintz; the broadloom rug is a softer tone of blue. Coral chintz, used for the padded headboard of the bed and for the bedspread, makes an effective contrast. A blue striped material covers the chair at the left, while a small figured chintz with ivory ground is used for the dressing-table chair. Organdy-over-blue dresser stick shades with small taffeta roses are in keeping. For a bed canopy like this, extra long voile or organdy curtains may be used. The furniture is a combination of satinwood and tulipwood. The single pieces are of Louis XV Provincial feeling with the exception of the two chairs on the right side, which are in Louis XVI style. The decorations at top and bottom are from old French sources.**

## Back-to-School Fashions

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Back to school with a hippety-hop will soon troop Young America, the world's best dressed and most carefree youngsters. Let's see what they'll be wearing.

Teen-age misses always have their favorites, and this year they're going in for boxy pullovers with boyish lines. They'll wear them with pleated skirts or full swing skirts that swish with a lilt when they whirl off on roller skates. Such skirts are equally at home on a wheel or in the classroom.

A new and exciting element enters into the purchase of materials for clothes this year which makes your purchases doubly satisfactory—all garments containing wool must be labeled.

Juniors have ceased aping their elders, and are going all out for casual, straight-lined coats borrowed from the boy friend's wardrobe. Shoulders are rounded with little or no padding. Weatherproofed year-'round coats with zipper linings that can be put in or whisked out in a jiffy are going over big. This vies in popularity with the shortie jacket made reversible to match different skirts or dresses.

You won't see so many shirt-waist dresses. These are giving way before the long-torso middy tops. And there is a liking too for jumper and peasant designs. Gay peasant embroidery, outdoorsy and brilliant, as well as bold appliqués win the complete approval of Miss Teen. And leaning to a natural fondness for freshness, she likes a washable dickey or separate blouse to give variety to her wool dress.

Nothing is going to obscure her view—not even her hat. For she perches this defiantly off her face in a wide-eyed way that becomes her. Sometimes her hat is large, sometimes it is just a jaunty pill-box, or a pert Scotch cap. But never before have youthful styles been more appropriate or becoming.

B. E. S. F.

## Home Insulation Now a Factor In National Defense

By Ruth Steiger
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

$1,500,000,000 seems a bit high for the year's fuel bill. But that's what the United States Bureau of Mines says we spend annually to keep ourselves warm. They find it a little steep, too, and have recently published a report to show us how much fuel we waste, and what to do about it. The trouble is that we try to heat the outdoors. If we would just insulate the walls and roofs of our houses, we could save 40 per cent of the fuel used for heating the nation's homes, and if we were to go so far as weather-stripping and storm-sashing our doors and windows, the savings would rise to 60 per cent.

To the ordinary home owner, insulation is simply a more or less effective barrier to retain heat in winter and keep it out in summer—a kind of all-purpose garment, right in any season. But the Government is looking at insulation now as an aid to the defense program. If home owners all over the country would insulate their homes, it would release great quantities of coal and fuel oil for defense needs, and would at the same time be a benefit—not a sacrifice—to the individual. For insulation not only makes a house more comfortable; it more than pays for itself in fuel savings.

**Mineral Wool Is Commonest**

Various insulating materials are in use, but the commonest is mineral wool, which is made by forcing steam through molten rock or slag at an intense heat. Something comes out which looks and feels like wool but is quite different. Either in a loose state or in the form of batting, it is packed into wall spaces between the studding and in the roof or on the floor of the attic. And your house begins to be more comfortable in winter and summer, and your fuel bills grow pleasantly smaller.

For the fullest satisfaction, mineral wool should be installed the full thickness of the studs—3⅝ inches thick. But even a one- or two-inch layer of the wool, or the insulation of only two walls will make a house more livable and ease the strain on heating units. Many home owners have reported annual fuel savings of from 30 to 40 per cent after they insulated with mineral wool.

A very severe winter in New England a few years ago helped to prove the case for insulated houses. When the thermometer dropped way below zero, furnaces built to provide adequate heat in zero weather were unable to keep uninsulated houses warm, while in houses equipped with insulation they were able to maintain a comfortable temperature. Insulation also helps to spread an even temperature throughout the whole house, and eliminates chilly drafts along the floors.

**Other Effective Materials**

Another mineral insulating material commonly used is vermiculite, a mica-like mineral which expands greatly when heated, forming feather-light pellets. Plaster and concrete, mixed with vermiculite instead of sand, are being used successfully, too. Vermiculite concrete has about half the insulating value of loose vermiculite and has acoustic properties as well.

Although mineral materials are generally preferable to other insulators because of their resistance to fire, electrical short circuits, and termites, there are numbers of other effective insulating materials available—for instance, the so-called blanket types of insulation. Balsam wool made of wood fiber and used to form a blanket between layers of waterproof paper makes a very good insulator. Eel grass is also stitched between paper and made into insulating blankets. Waste cotton saturated with salts to make it fire-resisting is another filler for such blankets.

A very good thermal insulator—used in the western part of the United States—which is slow burning and therefore fire resisting, is palco bark made from the bark of the redwood tree.

The insulation of an old house doesn't allow great choice of materials, except for the attic, where it is possible to get at the space to be filled with the insulator. Manufacturers of mineral wool have devised a pneumatic process for installing their product in houses already built. Through holes bored in the outer walls of a house, the wool is blown into the cavities between the studs. Naturally, with this method it is impossible to install the asphalt paper which is ordinarily used with this type of insulation as a barrier to moisture vapor, but if care is taken to control the humidity inside the house, its absence is not likely to cause any difficulties.

The demand for relief from summer heat has given insulation companies even more business than the desire to keep warm in winter. The best that insulation can do, of course, is to preserve the most agreeable temperature one can succeed in bringing into his house, whether warm in winter or cool in summer. In summer, if windows are thrown wide open at night to let all the cool air possible into the house, and are then kept closed during the day in very hot weather, insulation can make a house very much more livable.

Of course, even if your walls are well insulated, you may lose a good deal of warmth in winter if you do nothing about the windows. In fact, storm windows may save you more money on fuel than an equivalent investment in insulation. But then storm windows are no solution to summer sweltering.

In recent years a great many stores, theaters, and public buildings throughout the country have been insulated, and more and more home owners, particularly in regions with extremes of temperature, are appreciating what insulation can mean in comfort and protection. From now on, it will also mean an individual contribution to national defense.

## *On the Soapbox*

*Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.*

### *Why Can't We Have Stylish Comfortable Shoes!*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Newton, Mass.

I'd like to mount the soapbox against the styles in women's shoes, and I think there are other women who might like to step up with me. From all I hear, everyone wants sensible, good-looking shoes—but can never find them!

Several months ago I went shopping for some plain white shoes. I wanted medium heels and closed fronts that wouldn't shovel in a bucket of gravel every time I took a step. Do you think I could find them? I could not. Open toes, plenty of them, or a few straps sewn onto a spike. . . .

"Oh, something comfortable?" the clerk asked finally.

That was the general idea, I assured him, and he brought forth a flat-heeled thing of the clodhopper type.

"That would look just lovely with a white sharkskin sport dress!" I told him sweetly. "Can't I have any semblance of grace with my comfort?"

"How about our new platform model—or something of this type?" "This type" proved to be an arrangement of straps crossed fore and aft.

I shook my head.

"And you don't care for this V-throat model?"

"I don't care what kind of a throat it has if it's comfortable and nice looking," I said in desperation.

Ladies, I ask you! Don't any of you rebel against the things they sell in the stores today in the name of shoes? If so, what do you do about it?

So far I have only one suggestion, and it's a compromise, not a solution. It's to buy shoes when you see them (whether you need them or not, and whether you're shopping for food or underwear) and to keep those shoes, when they actually fit you and please you, forever.

I adopted this procedure years ago. I went out looking for blue shoes, but found instead a pair of red ones on sale. They had—just listen—comfort, looks, medium price, good heels and closed toes. I snatched them up immediately—in spite of Benjamin Franklin's excellent advice—and I have never regretted it.

I seldom go shopping for specific shoes any more. But on those rare, delightful, sole-satisfying occasions, when I see shoes that fit me, my feet, and my pocketbook simultaneously, I carry a new pair triumphantly home and save them against replacement time. For when that time comes, I won't be able to find them—because some new style (probably with lace soles this time) will keep me from the comfort that is every woman's prerogative but few women's privilege.

Sylvia

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused material can be returned.

**Back to school they go—she in her smart school frock of blazer-striped spun rayon that can be tubbed again and again in calgonized-soft water and soap without dimming its colors. He is wearing slacks and a snug-fitting Scotty Kote of Arlingcrest 100 per cent Naphthalated Wool yarns.**

## Use Stencils for Decoration

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

One notes, in visiting many of Virginia's historic great homes, the frequent use of stencils in wall decoration. Thomas Jefferson, that versatile genius, appears to have been fond of them for he used them frequently, no doubt cutting them and applying them himself. At "Monticola," the house he built for his daughter Martha, in Albemarle County, some of the rooms have interesting stenciled borders done in harmoniously contrasting colors. These are effective decorations, which we might advantageously adapt to our interior schemes today.

## Young Negro Talented Designer

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Startlingly lovely harmonies have been coming to view lately in the work of a talented young Negro, Julian Dempsey. Slight, gentle, and only 22, he seems to have come upon his skill in dress designing quite unexpectedly; for like so many of his race, his natural bent is toward music.

Julian Dempsey, now a pupil of Frank La Forge has been coaxing melodies from the piano since he was 4. His fashion designs, which received important recognition when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt selected him to create a gown for the occasion of the first of the 1941 inaugural festivities, are an outgrowth of his love of music.

"I had no inkling of my talent for designing," he said recently when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor, "until one day, while attending the Stamford (Conn.) High School, I found myself by mistake in a class of fashion design. My first intention was to leave at once, going on to the class on my regular schedule. But I found the subject suddenly so absorbing that I stayed on. Making beautiful clothes had always had a strong appeal for me. Their dramatic possibilities now appeared, and I threw myself enthusiastically into the study of designing. On my way home from school each day I passed a dress shop whose window was a great joy. I never failed to look into that window, and often stood before it pondering the details of the clothes. One day the owner of the shop asked me to come in, saying that she had noticed my interest in the clothes. I told her of my work in the fashion design class. I was invited to show her my sketches. And later on this led to my taking them to New York, where I have been successful in placing a generous number of them. Now," he added with a shy smile, "I am learning to sew, too." His slim artistic fingers looked as though they would not find sewing difficult

"One of my ambitions," the youthful artist confided, "is to design clothes for Marian Anderson. Perhaps because I love magnificence. I designed the red dress Ethel Waters wore in 'Cabin in the Sky.' But the trouble is most of my designs that I like best must be modified to suit the modern period in which we live. That is too bad. When I design dancing costumes for Katherine Dunham, I can be as colorful as I like. I did some for her after the costumes used by the natives in Martinique, which were alive with color. I liked those!" he added with a boyish grin.

## How to Remove Calcimine

To remove an old calcimine finish of the regular glue-bound type, soak the finish thoroughly with hot water applied with an old calcimine brush and remove with a sponge. If it is a cold-water paint and does not come off easily, use a soda solution to which some starch paste has been added to thicken it and to allow the soda to work. Apply several coats of the solution and allow it to soak. The thickest parts of the coating may then be removed with a broad-backed knife and the wall washed with warm water. It is advisable to use masking tape to protect the woodwork from contact with the mixture which would otherwise destroy the finish. Masking tape may be bought at almost any paint store. There are many satisfactory wall sizes on the market to apply after the calcimine has been removed.

## Paint for Concrete

Tests to determine the water resistance of 22 different coatings on concrete have been conducted, using concrete blocks in the experiment. In each block is a depression into which water is poured. Measurements are taken of all the water passing through. Ranking highest in water resistance were paints with a rubber base (chlorinated rubber), bituminous paints, and certain types of oil or varnish base enamels

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# The Home Forum



## The Day When We Begin To Read

"IT'S HIGH TIME that child learned to read," I expostulated to her mother, on one of the occasions when I motored over to keep an eye on that branch of my family. "A big girl, going on seven. Why, *I* was reading everything at five. It's all part and parcel of this modern slowing up: boys going to college at nineteen! In my day, sixteen was considered—"

"Oh, don't worry, Auntie. She'll read soon enough. Think of all the years ahead of her. Nowadays, you know, teachers don't want children to begin by spelling out 'C-A-T.' They are supposed to recognize the whole word at a glance. That takes time. All of a sudden, she'll read—that is, unless you keep on babying her by reading aloud to her so much. I have been meaning to speak to you about that—"

"'C-A-T' was good enough for me," I retorted, as I marched off to the nursery, a fat, red book under my arm.

* * *

For my next visit, I chose a bitingly cold day, when I was sure her mother would not let the child go out.

"What a pity that young cheeks nip so easily," I thought, as I plodded up to the nursery. Frost never touches my weathered old face. "She must be tired of being cooped inside four walls. We'll think up some sort of a rousing, noisy game before I leave, whether her mother likes it or not."

The child was sitting cross-legged on the floor, absorbed in the book on her knees. "At least she finds pleasure in pictures," I thought. And I took out my glasses, prepared to read the text to her. But once we were cozily settled, she announced:

"Now, today, *I'll* read to *you*, Auntie!"

And she began.

"Of course, she is just reciting from memory," I decided. "Children are little Poll Parrots. That must be it." I was further convinced when I noticed that, as she came to the prettiest bits, she looked up at me, and not at the print:

"O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!"

She glanced down again, and started off:

"O you that are so strong and cold,
O—"

What is this? She hesitates, and peers at the page, for all the world as if she is really studying the black symbols, forcing their meaning from them.

"O you that are so strong and cold,
O . . . *blower*, are you young or old?"

"You know all this by heart, don't you; and just forgot that word?" I asked. "Or are you really reading?"

"Of course, I'm reading to you, Auntie. Didn't I say that I was going to?"

* * *

The printed page had come to life, and was telling her its story. The child did not realize that a miracle had happened, any more than the rest of us did when we were young. She will not even remember the day when it took place. Neither do we. We do not remember that a page, now rich with colors and sounds and tastes and perfumes, was nothing for us once but a pattern of black on white, with no more meaning, and no more beauty, than the patches of coal dust on a mound of city snow.

Until then, she might have been living in the Dark Centuries before Gutenberg's invention; when learning to read was not taken for granted as one big step in the process of growing up. How could it be, with so few books available that hardly anybody had a chance to learn. She had been dependent on pictures, and on her memory, like the people of those days, who handed down legends and history by word of mouth. We have been so spoiled by the ever-present printed page that we cannot do that any more. And we no longer look to the stained-glass windows in churches to fulfill their original mission, and tell us stories. We treasure them for their beauty. But, once upon a time, they served also as the colored pages of picture-books, standing open before the eyes of an illiterate public.

* * *

Between the illiterate and the literate lies a gulf as deep and far-reaching as any that separates one person from another; even more fundamental, indeed, than that between different races or nationalities. For, when a nation includes citizens of every color, gathered from the four corners of the earth, it only rarely seems to matter that they do not match in appearance. But illiterates are not wanted: the ports of entry will not open for them; and the door to citizenship is barred.

To me, it seemed as if the child had jumped this gap in one tremendous stride. Though, of course, when I stopped to consider, I saw that she had been busy for some time filling in the chasm—a stepping-stone with each word she recognized. At any rate, it was not long since she had stood on the other brink; and now here she was on the side of the readers. She had become, in that good idiom of our language, a child "of letters."

She will not remember the day because she is still too young to look ahead at what she is to discover on the millions of pages that are opening. On those pages she will find people, perhaps far back in history, whose acquaintance she could never make in any other way, and whom she could not well afford to miss. An infinite host. At first she will like the young ones best: Joan of Arc; brave, young Vercingetorix—and not human beings only, when such dogs are there as Greyfriar's Bobby. Just as real to her will be Black Beauty; Hans Brinker; "Alice," who, like royalty, uses no surname.

* * *

Books will take her to places of three kinds. Some she will never see outside their pages. Others she will have visited already, and will know "all about" them as she reads. Often the pleasantest reading is the description of something familiar; reading for the fun of bringing memories back. And then, reversing the process, comes the third sort—reading of places she intends some day to see, in order to learn beforehand what to expect. But she will notice, in spite of the most careful attention to the written account, that, when at last she is actually on the spot, she has not imagined it right at all.

"What is that ruined temple doing over there on the other side," she will wonder, "when I was sure that it stood right here?" Part of her fun will be to think back and compare the lay of the land as she had seen it first in her mind. She must hurry, though; for, if she waits too long, and gives the true scene time to sink in, the imaginary one, shy in the presence of reality, will fade and vanish.

How stupid I had been, as I drove over on that wintry day, to pity her because she was confined to her room; when the four walls were already sliding back. On my way home, I recalled what a friend of mine once said:

"One of the best gifts the good fairy can bring to children's cradles is the power to lose themselves in a book."

I was well content that this fairy gift was hers.

P. R.

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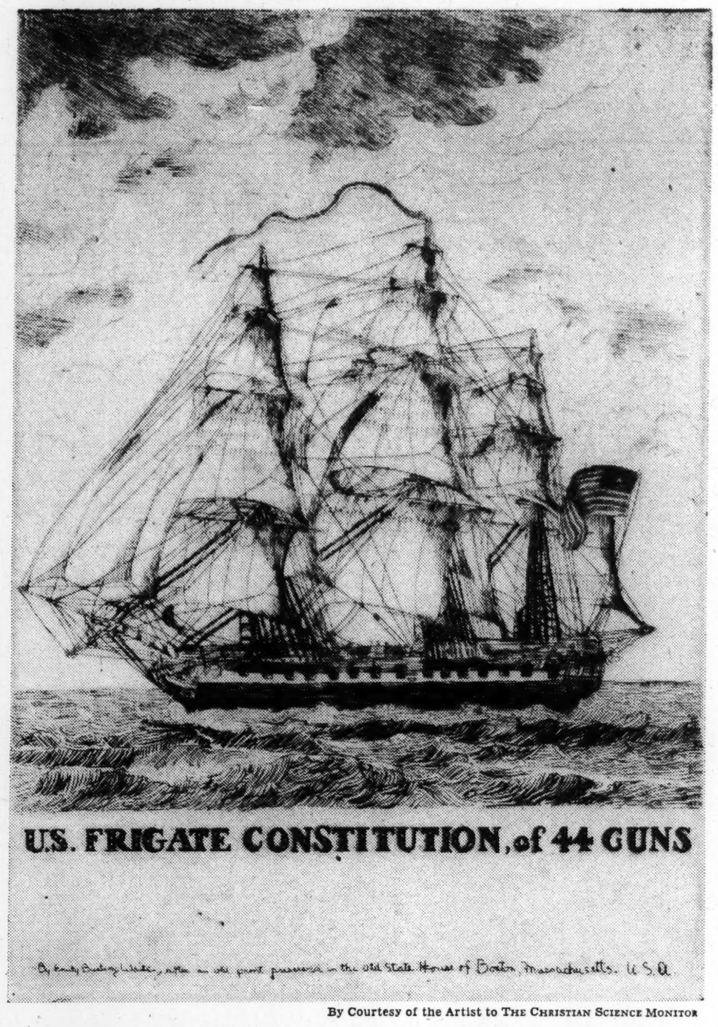


By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

U. S. FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION": *An Etching by Emily B. W. Manchester*

IT WAS ON A DAY when the artist felt patriotic. Historically so. Wanting to etch "Old Ironsides" in all her glory, as she bounded over the waves, with even her little moon sail bellying in the breeze.

But, there she was—all covered over in the Navy Yard—a most uninspiring sight! Someone suggested a good model of the ship in the Old State House Historical Rooms, and thence the artist betook herself with her etching materials, to investigate. The models, notwithstanding their conscientious reproduction of the frigate's detail, did not move her. Then an old print—The U. S. Frigate "Constitution" of 44 Guns—caught her eye. She obtained permission to work from it, and, seated there surrounded by the glass cases of historical treasures, she made her drawing with the fine etcher's needle on the smooth black surface of the copper plate.

The custodian in charge was of Old Boston—well informed and conscious of the dignity of his station. "If you will excuse me, Miss," he remarked, glancing over her shoulder, "I think that a very excellent drawing."

## True Freedom

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"STONE WALLS do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

How true are these words by Richard Lovelace! Today many are in bondage to false laws, more binding and more distressing than any prison walls or iron bars could be. Much of what is said of liberty and freedom stirs a responsive chord in human hearts, for who does not crave greater freedom, and cherish a deep longing for a larger, richer existence? But men in general do not know how to attain the prize which they so greatly desire.

With its message of hope and cheer, the Christian Science gospel is bringing good news to humanity, teaching men how to gain true freedom. Many are those who, wearied from watching for emancipation from cruel bondage to fear, discouragement, doubt, and unhappiness through material means and false teachings, are finding their way "into the glorious liberty of the children of God," through this blessed Science.

God made all and pronounced it good. He created man in His own image and likeness, expressing beauty, grandeur, and dominion. Whence, then, came these harassing fetters binding and limiting mankind? All bondage has its origin in the false belief that man is material, separated from God; that he is created materially, subject to disease, sin, and death. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 223), "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit."

Christian Science teaches that God's good creation alone is real. That which is not good is not of God. Therefore it is unreal, existing only as a supposition, not as a reality. And through this teaching its students are proving true the words of Christ Jesus (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

As we have more trust in the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, infinite Love, fear, the archenemy of mankind, and an element of every disease, begins to disappear. God is All-in-all, and as we realize that God never made fear, that it has no intelligence, power, or presence, the terrors which seemed so real lose their hold upon us and we rest secure in the confidence of Love's protecting care, even as a little child, slipping his hand into that of a loving parent, feels safe and unafraid.

No one has expressed a greater degree of freedom than did Christ Jesus. When he needed tribute money for himself and his friends he sent his disciple to obtain it from the mouth of a fish. When he needed food for the multitude "in a desert place," his realization of man's dominion over the limitations of time and supply was sufficient to meet the need of over five thousand people. Even the grave could not destroy him. But his followers, failing to grasp his teachings, have gone on, wistfully hoping for that far-off time when they, too, would gain their freedom from the fetters of fear, sickness, lack, and other untoward conditions. Yet he said plainly (John 15:7), "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

God is infinite Mind, and Mind knows no age. A realization of this fact, together with the assurance that man reflects his divine source in every good quality, brings a lessening of the fear of age, decrepitude, and dependency on others. Such knowledge is manifested in a lengthening of days and the maintaining of freshness and strength, while at the same time one gains tolerance from experience. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154): "It is the purpose of divine Love to resurrect the understanding, and the kingdom of God, the reign of harmony already within us. Through the word that is spoken unto you, are you made free. Abide in His word, and it shall abide in you; and the healing Christ will again be made manifest in the flesh—understood and glorified."

In his letter to the Romans, Paul said (8:1, 2): "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." In the light of Christian Science this promise may be accepted literally. Increasing numbers are grateful for the illumination which divine Science has thrown upon the Bible, making its teachings practical in their application to every problem. In speaking of her own experience, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 226, 227), "I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

## *Sea Town*

This is a salt steep-cobbled town
where every morning the men go down
to breathe the sun-wet sea;

where maples shadow the sloping street
and the dawn-cool reek of fog is sweet
in the dooryard chestnut tree.

This is the place where fishermen
stride down to the silver wharves again,
to the creak of the waiting hulls

where a lifting leeward wind comes through
and a shaking sail with a patch or two
is followed by flashing gulls.

This is a small brine-weathered town
where the houses lean to winds gone down
the other side of the world,

where chimney-smoke floats blue to gray,
piling that creaks with ended day
while the snagging ropes are hurled.

This is the place where fishermen
stride up the cobbled hill again
and scan the faint-starred skies,

where doors stand open to lilac-shine
and supper-drift blows warm and fine
and windows have seaward eyes.

FRANCES FROST

## ИСТИННАЯ СВОБОДА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"Не каменные стены создают темницу,
И не железные прутья—клетку".

Как правильны эти слова Ричарда Ловеласа! Ныне многие порабощены ложными законами, более связывающими и более ужасными нежели стены любой тюрьмы или железные решетки. Многое из того, что говорится о свободах, затрагивает отзывчивую струну в человеческих сердцах, ибо, кто же не жаждет большей свободы и не лелеет глубокого желания более широкого и более богатого существования? Но люди в общем не знают как достигнуть этой награды, которой они так сильно желают.

В словах надежды и ободрения, ученье Христианской Науки несет человечеству добрые вести, поучая людей как достичь истинной свободы. Многие, истомившись от ожидания освобождения от жестокого порабощения страхом, упадком духа, сомнением и несчастьем путем материальных средств и ложных учений, обретают путь к "свободе славы детей Божиих" посредством этой благословенной Науки.

Бог сотворил все и признал все хорошим. Он создал человека по образу Своему и подобию, человека выражающего красоту, величие и господство. Откуда же явились эти изнуряющие оковы, связывающие и ограничивающие человечество? Всякое порабощение берет свое начало в ложном веровании, что человек материален, обособлен от Бога; что он создан из материи и подвержен болезни, греху и смерти. Мари Бакер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет следующее (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 223): "Раньше или позже мы познаем, что оковы ограничивающие способности человека выкованы заблуждением, что человек живет в теле, а не в Душе, в материи, а не в Духе".

Христианская Наука учит, что только Божье доброе творение действительно. То, что не хорошо, не от Бога, а поэтому оно не-действительно и существует только как предположение, а не как действительность. Посредством этого учения, изучающие его доказывают истину слов Христа Иисуса (от Иоанна 8:31, 32): "Если пребудете в слове Моем, то вы истинно мои ученики, и познаете истину, и истина сделает вас свободными".

По мере того как мы больше верим во всемогущество и вездесущность Бога, бесконечной Любви, —страх, величайший враг человечества и начало всякой болезни, начинает исчезать. Бог есть Всево-всем и по мере того как мы осознаем, что Бог никогда не создавал страха и что страх не обладает ни умом, ни силой, ни сущностью,—те ужасы, которые казались столь действительными, теряют свою власть над нами и мы чувствуем уверенность в оберегающей нас Любви подобно тому как маленький ребенок, вложив свою руку в руку любящего родителя, чувствует себя в безопасности и не испытывает страха.

Никто не выразил свободу в большей степени нежели Христос Иисус. Когда он нуждался в деньгах для уплаты подати за себя и за друзей, он послал своего ученика добыть эти деньги изо рта рыбы. Когда ему нужна была пища для толпы народа "в пустом месте", его осознание господства человека над ограничениями времени и припасов было достаточно дабы удовлетворить нужду свыше пяти тысяч человек. Даже могила не могла разрушить его. Но его последователи, не поняв его учения, продолжали жить по прежнему, надеясь на то далекое будущее, когда они также достигнут освобождения от оков страха, болезни, недостатка и прочих досадных обстоятельств. Однако он сказал ясно (от Иоанна 15:7): "Если пребудете во Мне и слова Мои в вас пребудут, то, чего ни пожелаете, просите, и будет вам".

Бог есть бесконечный Разум, и Разуму не ведом возраст. Осознание этого факта, вместе с уверенностью что человек отражает свое божественное начало в каждом хорошем свойстве, приносит уменьшение боязни старости, дряхлости и зависимости от других. Такое знание выражается в более продолжительной жизни и в сохранении свежести и силы и, в то же самое время, человек приобретает терпимость, путем опыта. Mrs. Эдди пишет (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 154): "Задачей божественной Любви является воскресить понимание и царство Божье царство гармонии, уже находящиеся внутри нас. Посредством слова, которое говорится вам, вы становитесь свободными. Пребывайте в слове Его и оно будет пребывать в вас; и Христос целитель снова проявится во плоти,—понятый" и прославленный".

В своем письме к Римлянам, Павел сказал (8:1, 2): "Итак нет ныне осуждения тем, которые во Христе Иисусе живут не во плоти, но по духу. Потому что закон духа жизни во Христе Иисусе освободил меня от закона греха и смерти". В освещении Христианской Науки, это обещание может быть принято буквально. Все возрастающее количество людей благодарно за тот свет, который божественная Наука пролила на Библию, сделав учения последней практическими в их применении ко всем задачам. Говоря на основании своего собственного опыта, Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health, стр. 226, 227): "Я видела перед собой ужасную борьбу, Красное Море и пустыню; но я продолжала итти вперед, веря в Бога, веря, что Истина, могучий освободитель, направит меня в страну Христианской Науки, где спадают оковы и права человека познаны и признаны полностью".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мари Бакер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

## Kentucky's Contribution to the Drama

NEXT TO SCHOOL, it was the theater which provided whatever education I received. On the same block as the Keats house stood Macauley's Theatre, which Minnie Madden Fiske once assured me held dramatic memories for more troupers than any other playhouse in America. With its uninterrupted history of more than half a century it had achieved a halo of romance. Here most Kentuckians saw their first plays and fell in love with their first dramatic stars. What the Drury Lane was to London, the Théâtre Français to Paris, Daly's to New York, such was Macauley's to Louisville.

When the theatre opened way back in 1873, old newspapers tell us that red, white, and blue footlights worked by a valve threw entrancing lights over the performers; that ladies in crinolines and gentlemen in collapsible silk hats overflowed the first floor and occupied the backless benches in the gallery; that Sallie Ward Downs, then very young and beautiful, had chairs and hangings carried from her own home to furnish a box where she sat "clothed in violet, and showering iridescent gleams from her diamonds."

Two years later, Mary Anderson, beloved of theatregoers a half century ago, made her amazing debut here. She was a stage-struck girl with whom my father used to play, and when a stock company was concluding its engagement in Louisville, she persuaded Mr. Barney Macauley, the owner of the theatre, to let her appear in the role of Juliet. She had no clothes for the part, but Mrs. Macauley lent her her wedding dress, a society matron lent her pearls, some one contributed sandals.

The seventeen-year-old novice, . . . had but one rehearsal with the company, which was dismayed at having to give such a serious play with an amateur taking the lead. Their misgivings were justified when a tall, gawky girl with her borrowed gown reaching only to her ankles, appeared as the masked Juliet. But the moment she spoke, her marvelous bell-like voice commanded attention, and when she removed her mask, her beauty made the audience forget her awkwardness. . . .

It was at Macauley's that Madame Modjeska gave Louisville the distinction of seeing the first Ibsen play ever performed in America. It was here that every actor of note, sooner or later, trod the boards.—From "The Inky Way," by ALICE HEGAN RICE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

## Among the Rich of Arabia

TONIGHT I HAVE BEEN among the rich with Husain, who came to fetch me after sunset in his car. It cannot get into Shibam, because all the streets are too narrow, but he has built a white garage with stucco columns just inside the gate of the town. The night had fallen, and lights were lit; the houses leaned away from each other towards the stars; at Husain's door, reached by winding ways, a servant waited with a lantern, and led up many steps to a white room with green niches, a Venetian mirror on the wall. . . .

Husain's wife, her loose and flowery pink brocade tucked in a silver girdle, looked like one of those Egyptian heads painted on mummy cases as she sat with one knee up and one flat on the ground, attending to the tea. Her mass of small plaits was divided by a parting down the middle, and two subsidiary partings at right angles to it, one at the front and one at the back: from the front, one or two ringlets, not plaited, fell over her ears. I have counted 212 plaits on the head of a small girl. The whole effect looks very like the mummy headdress; but Husain's wife is pretty and alive and spends half a day every fortnight arranging and oiling her curls. Her eyes are brilliant and strange: when she is interested she opens them so that the iris shows in a full semicircle against the white. When she rises, the trailing gown, short in front and gathered to the girdle, gives a slanting effect of quick motion; it is charming to see the women come in and greet the company assembled on the floor: they do not straighten themselves between one greeting and the next, but walk very gracefully in a stooping position from hand to hand as it reaches up to them, trailing their gowns among the teacups which, like small coracles in the wake of a steamer, have to do the best they can. If the person to be greeted happens to be absorbed in conversation, the newcomer, still stooping, snaps her fingers as noisily as she can to draw attention, and having obtained her hand-kiss, moves on. The ceremony goes all round the room, until the circle of the slaves is reached—a rather difficult boundary for the ignorant foreigner to be aware of: her business is not to kiss hands to the slaves, but, when she is seated, to let them in their turn come and snap their fingers to kiss their hands to her.

I felt happy in this friendly atmosphere. They invited me to stay, and showed me the room where Dorcen slept when she came, in a brass bedstead netted with pink tulle and decorated with ribbons. The brothers and I sat round a central dish of rice with eleven planets of excellent dishes round it. After I had climbed to another feast of cake and tea with the ladies upstairs, I walked back with Husain in the darkness. The tall houses were all lit up: a whispering and a gaiety goes on behind their high illuminated lattices through the sleepless nights of Ramadhan.—From "Winter in Arabia," by FREYA STARK. (New York: Dutton.)

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## Intimate Message: Washington

### *Installments—Who Gets the Credit?* ..... By Mary Hornaday

"Ah, take the cash and let the credit go."

Such siren calls to easy living will be definitely taboo now that Uncle Sam has decided to keep a firm grasp on both cash and credit.

Americans, more than any other people, have become accustomed to mortgaging their future in order to have a larger store of material goods in the present.

Time was when it was considered improvident to be using a dining-room table or a suit of clothes that wasn't paid for. In the last 20 years much of that reluctance has disappeared. Public acceptance of installment sales did much to remove the stigma that had previously been attached to credit purchases. Families began to buy vacuum cleaners, washing machines, oil burners "on time." Then fur coats, watches and tires. Personal finance companies, industrial banks, credit unions and small loan departments of commercial banks have done an increasingly large business.

A study made by the Russell Sage Foundation shows that at least 65 per cent of the new family automobiles bought last year were purchased on installment contracts. Also bought "on time" were 80 per cent of all refrigerators, washing machines and automatic furnaces, 75 per cent of all furniture, 70 per cent of all suction cleaners and radios.

**Keeping Pace With Business**

Installment sales have always increased when business conditions were on the upgrade and declined as pay envelopes became smaller. Between 1929 and 1933 outstanding consumer credit was reduced by more than 40 per cent. Between 1938 and the close of 1940 it accelerated to a peak that broke all records.

It's that rate of acceleration that led Leon Henderson to get President Roosevelt to issue his executive order empowering the Federal Reserve to curb installment buying in the durable goods field.

Let consumers continue to buy automobiles, refrigerators and vacuum cleaners on easy terms and you not only effect an enlarged demand for the very materials that are needed in defense, but you stimulate inflation. Inflation, as Mr. Henderson defines it, is the situation that develops when purchasing power outgrows the supply of purchasable commodities.

There will be plenty of protests against the installment curb. Not only from cerdit companies objecting to having their profits cut, but from low-income consumers who think they are being penalized just at a time when they have rosy visions of new cars, electric refrigerators and other possessions.

On the other hand, indebtedness of American families of small means has risen precipitously in recent months. Shiny new cars, refrigerators and radios have taken precedence in many cases over decent housing conditions, reserves for rainy days and even adequate food in the scale of values of many families.

Best time to put a brake on yearnings for luxuries and restore the Nation more nearly to a cash economy is the period of unequaled prosperity at hand, observers say. Terrible social and economic consequences will result, they predict, if credit is allowed to soar to new highs and then crash with the economic aftermath of the defense emergency.

Increasing the down payment and decreasing the repayment period for installment buying, it is true, will hit lowest-income classes the hardest, but the blow to them will probably be no greater than the impact of the increased taxes, now being planned by Congress, will be upon the high-income classes. Besides, there is bound to be a certain amount of rationing on the goods available, even if it is accomplished only through priorities control, as has been proposed in the 50 per cent reduction in output of automobiles, refrigerators and washing machines.

Whether the installment buying curb will succeed in cutting down sales will depend, in the end, on how the consumer takes it. Government experts have considered his possible reactions.

If a consumer believes the curb is temporary, he will wait until it passes before he buys a new radio. On the other hand, if he thinks the restrictions are only a beginning, he may rush to buy before more stringent restrictions are imposed.

The possibility that a family may even take pride in undertaking and meeting the new obligations has been considered.

What will probably happen is that the Government, in conjunction with its credit curb, will undertake a publicity campaign to make the purchase of a new car or new refrigerator in the near future unpatriotic.

Riding in jalopies or even having an iceman stop at your house to service your old-fashioned ice box may become a badge of meritorious service to your country.

## The Country Speaks: Boston

### *Farewell to WPA* ..... By DeWitt John

As cobwebs have been dusted from New England's factories and huge defense projects have appeared in strategic centers, armies of men who used to be on the WPA have put up their relief shovels and trooped through the gates marked "Employees only."

WPA's sun is setting. New England's Federal relief rolls stand today at the lowest total since the early months of the Work Projects Administration in 1935. A shrinkage of more than 40 per cent since last March parallels a nationwide trend. Although there still remain 57,000 New Englanders on the list, other thousands have got themselves jobs and bid good-by to relief.

Weeded out of WPA have been practically all skilled craftsmen, many laborers, and nurses. Thousands of white-collar workers have been laid off. Remaining are largely older tradesmen, widows, some unskilled laborers, those physically unfit, and special cases.

America's first great experiment in national work relief, once a front-page issue and even lately an important adjunct to local governments, thus fades into news background. Two questions are apropos: Has WPA been a success? and, How can the next WPA be made a better one?

**Local Government Bears Strain**

As illustrated in New England communities, the closing down of WPA projects has thrown new burdens on local governments. Uncle Sam isn't laying water mains, renovating buildings, planting trees and otherwise helping to maintain local public services so much as in former days.

Boston officials say frankly they don't know how the Hub would have got along without WPA. Practically all sewer and street construction and a host of other functions even to intermittent operation of City Hall elevators have been shouldered by the WPA. While it is true that some projects, especially in smaller towns, have provided improvements that seemed 25 years away, nevertheless other projects have supplied urgent necessities.

Human values are also to be considered. In certain poorer districts of Boston, the youngsters will tell you it was WPA workers who prepared the free hot lunches they were served daily at school. Mothers who must be breadwinners have found useful work on WPA sewing projects, and the products have gone to needy families. The Italo-American laborer who with his family recently called on the Mayor of Boston to protest his WPA layoff feels Federal relief during hard times has been a fairy godmother to his 10 little ones.

Yet the taxpayer sees another side. When WPA entered the conversation at a recent dinner party, one guest spoke of seeing crowds of men idling on their shovels in each other's way, and the host, a Boston business executive, declared WPA had turned good men into willing parasites.

The thrifty and self-reliant Yankee may have become convinced, like the Republican mayor of a suburban community with whom I talked, that recent WPA decreases show that many reliefers were decidedly willing to work at real jobs when jobs could be found. But even so, he is likely to insist WPA is inefficient and unwholesome. He may cite recent statements of Boston City officials that construction can be done 20 or 30 per cent cheaper by contract than by WPA. He knows that WPA projects do not come from Santa Claus but from his pocketbook.

**Many Valuable Lessons**

Such inadequacies in WPA can be remedied, and the next great Federal works program (which seems likely to follow the defense effort) can be made more positively constructive by careful advance planning not only in Washington but also in local government. That is the view expressed by one Massachusetts WPA authority.

"There was much 'leaf-raking' in the early days of WPA," he explains, "because local governments didn't have plans for better projects. We had to put men to work and couldn't wait for detailed planning. If some WPA projects are poor ideas, you must remember it is local governments that plan them for us."

Of course this is only half the story. This same official and competent City executives agree that one of WPA's biggest weaknesses has been poor managerial ability. This largely explains the gangs of aimless men. To remedy this defect WPA has in recent years organized special foremanship courses. Next time, Uncle Sam should undoubtedly give more attention to bringing work standards up to the best at the outset, instead of allowing them to become lax. Perhaps Uncle Sam hasn't been demanding enough of WPA workers.

Priceless lessons should have been learned during this Great Social Experiment, spelled WPA. Here's hoping Government officials and the public from Washington to Boston to Sagebrush Center will take them to heart.

## To Change the Subject:

### *The Bicycle Grows Up* ..... By Millicent Taylor

One of the interesting come-backs of our time in the United States is the bicycle. But it has come back into a more crowded world. Today, with many children plus a large portion of the college population and an increasing number of adults on two wheels, almost every motorist has had his jitters over some group of unpredictable cyclers just ahead or, suddenly looming up after dark between him and the curb, a lone rider carrying no tail reflector button and no light.

So it is gratifying to read in the August Rotarian Paul Kearney's call to Rotary Clubs to take on as a community project the almost Nationwide problem of our untrained and unregulated bicycle traffic. Indeed, it might well be a project undertaken by clubs of many sorts working together.

**Estimated 8,000,000 in Use**

The situation is urgent. With an estimated 8,000,000 bicycles already in use and normally increasing at a remarkable rate, rising costs, fewer new cars, and in the East, at least, the possibility of gasoline shortage will now probably put many more persons on wheels. Furthermore, the safety record is not pretty. From 1932 to 1938 bicycle fatalities increased from 350 to 720. Figures for 1940 aren't yet available, but in New York City 15 fatalities and 891 accidents in 1939 became in 1940 10 fatalities and 1,243 accidents. Of the about 40,000 accidents a year throughout the United States, 72 per cent, it is said, involve some traffic law violation by the cyclist. In the four cities producing detailed analyses, 46 per cent of the accidents were due to three specific violations: cutting in and out of motor traffic; disregard of a traffic signal, and trying to hold the right of way illegally.

In the face of any accidents at all, it isn't enough that many high schools have registration and inspection, with junior traffic courts; that 150 cities have enforced licensing; and that at least six States have State-wide safety clubs, Michigan's numbering 50,000 members. These achievements, fine as they are, still leave much to be done and whole regions untouched.

Rotarians in organizing campaigns for voluntary registration in the Massachusetts towns of Waltham, Athol, Leominster, Gardner, and Milford, with meetings of juvenile rider groups addressed by various authorities, and a license plate for each bike, have led the way for other clubs. We need to realize that the bicycle has grown up. It is no longer a toy but a serious means of conveyance. As Mr. Kearney puts it: "It is a vehicle, with the rights and responsibilities implied by that definition."

In addition to working for compulsory registration and licensing (which carries with it official testing of bikes and their riders, plus training in traffic rules), a campaign for building more cycle paths is recommended. Chicago, according to Mr. Kearney, already has 40 miles of such paths and has appropriated $2,000,000 for extensions; and New York is laying out 58 miles. However, one must get to these paths and one may furthermore be riding to work; thus there must also be paths which parallel highways and motor thoroughfares as in the Netherlands, Denmark, and elsewhere in Europe. In American streets, already glutted with traffic, the solution is far from simple.

**Overlooking a Lesson in Responsibility**

I live in a suburban town whose main street each morning just before the high school opens is flowing with youth a-cycling. This is not unusual in residential towns. Motorists become accustomed to looking out for these young people. But what are the youngsters learning? Is it enough that they are safe because of paternal motorists? Aren't we citizens missing a chance to give them important democratic lessons in community co-operation and responsibility?

And many a night as I drive homeward over one of the cross-country highways, I am handicapped by the unpredictable ways of cyclists—this time usually of college age—who ride in a chatting group, weaving in and out among us. With children, traffic violations are due largely to childish thoughtlessness; with older youth they may be due to lack of a standardized traffic code understood by both motorist and cycler.

The problem is far from insurmountable. Most cyclers begin while in school. School-age groups are easy to get at for anything so right as traffic training. In the face of a three-year record of more than 2,000 fatalities and over 100,000 injuries, as stated by Mr. Kearney, it seems that effort to improve the situation should be made on a Nation-wide scale. And by way of a start, what better work for a community-minded club than to take the lead in organizing its home locality?

## Your America—My America—Our America

**The moon shines on the old Mississippi and the Nation's diversities and strength are revealed.**

**Inside America**
Ninth of 30 Articles

**By Richard L. Strout**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New Orleans, La.

I have seen the moon on the Mississippi and I must revise my picture of America all over again.

Why is it that this always happens, just as I think I know the United States well, a new impression or a new locality comes into view and I must change and enlarge the whole circle to take it in?

Whoever does get the whole picture of the United States, is there anybody living who can really comprehend the whole? I have made the continental swing two or three times and it is beyond me. Take this New Orleans, for instance, and use that as a starting point to go back and review the whole.

The moon was shining across the river from the jetty where I paused in the darkness to look. A ship's bell was sounding; from far off one of the old church bells boomed; the iron-balconied French quarter was just behind me; I had dined at one of the French restaurants going back to the time when most people spoke French here, and the streets were marked Rue So-and-so, with the English name underneath. Tourist attraction, perhaps, but it has a ring of authenticity, too. I stopped under a lamp and talked with two men, an old one and a young one, in the market section. The old man, smiling, said he always spoke French at home; the young one said no, he couldn't speak it, his parents spoke it back in his parish and he understood everything they said, but he had to answer in English. Funny, wasn't it?

### A Queer Effect

I agreed that it was funny and walked on to the Mississippi, rolling round the crescent here to its mouth, bringing down water from Wyoming and the Dakotas and Nebraska, and on the other side from Pennsylvania and Ohio and Kentucky—and all the States down between—from the mountain trout brooks of the Far North, fed by drops dripping off icicles, to the catfish bayous of the South, and now running by me here, with the ship's bell tolling and the buoy, out somewhere in the mile-wide river, going ding-dong, and the church bell over the way, and in front of me the moonlight across the water from the old Spanish-French town.

There was a queer effect on the moonlight—the eddies at one point made all the reflections dance as though they were going one way, and right beside it they were dancing in a cross-current the other way and yet the moonlight path shone on steady and mild and unperturbed in the warm summer night much as it did, I suppose, when the Indians owned Louisiana, and the French owned it, and the Spanish owned it and then the Americans. And behind me all the time was the old town—so new to my conception of America; a city that my Yankee Puritanism, which drove over the new Continent in the early days very much like a glacier, barely reached. Maybe it melted before it reached this softer, laughing climate.

### Traditions Remain

New Orleans has sufficient flavor and vitality of its old traditions so that the edge of modern commercialism is blunted: the Montgomery Ward store, the Nehi soda pop, the Hollywood movies and the Grand Rapids furniture, it takes in its stride and keeps its original savour and mood a century or so after Andy Jackson conquered it and took it over. Well, that is the way America is. You see the same motion pictures advertised in every city in the country, and you see the same chain store fronts and the same drugstores at the corner, and you get the feeling at first that it is all very much alike. And then you discover, underneath, how different some of these cities and some of these regions are, in a League of Nations all their own, with all the eddies going different ways, like the ripples in the moon's path, and yet the main reflection shines clear and steady across the waters.

I looked across the river and wished that somebody could put down on paper the savour and gusto of the different parts of America that I have seen, and I knew that nobody really could. And then I began to think of catch phrases and names, and even queer jingles that one's memory picks up here and there and that identify certain places and localities. And it occurred to me that perhaps that was really the way to tell the story of the New World in so far as it can be told.

### New England And . . .

So first I thought of maple syrup and Vermont valleys and the soft transcendental light that hangs over green and white New England towns, and Bowdoin College, and Wiscasset, and stone walls piled with creeper, and the odor from under pine groves, and kelp sucked in and out of ocean potholes, and John Quincy Adams, and Henry Adams and "Cal" Coolidge, and the Parker House, and the Wayside Inn, and an old woodchuck pasture that I know of, with an old oak growing in it.

Then I thought of the New York subway rush, and the bridges twinkling over the river, and of the transplanted trees at the base of Rockefeller Center, and of Doyer and Pell Streets and of the "old-law" tenements and the slums under Brooklyn Bridge, and the Wrigley sign dancing at Times Square, and the waters of the Hudson lapping against the Hoboken ferries where the Half Moon once sailed.

### Main Street

Then I thought of the Southern country I had just been traveling through, and the palmetto and pine, and phrases like "cabin in the cotton," and "Gullah nigger" and "high yaller" and the little pickaninny who looked and smiled up at me when I gave her a nickel and the big new aluminum plants at Mobile, and the darkies singing in Atlanta, and the iron lattice-work on some of the Charleston houses.

And then I thought of the mist streaming across the Pacific harbor, and of Telegraph Hill, and the bay and big ferries, and of Fremont and Monterrey, and the quiet bells of the Spanish monasteries.

And then I thought and for some reason I found myself oddly moved by it, of Saturday night on Main Street, and the cars parked diagonally in the court house square, and all the trees cut down to make an ugly White Way, and of the A & P store next to Woolworth's, and Safeway's next to Sears-Roebuck's, and the Western Union office and the Chevrolet dealer's, and the First National across the street, and the block bounded at the corner by Hank Waterman's Liggett's drugstore, swarming with noise and boys and girls and double - thick chocolate - cream malted milk and toasted cheese sandwiches, and across the way the public bandstand and the public announcement system, and the cast iron fountain and a few of the trees that the people had left because they had a vague sense that they were ornamental, and in any case were convenient to hang electric light bulbs on, on Saturday nights.

### Kind of Game

And this same town, a block away, has just finished the new wing to its brick high-school, surrounded by elms, the finest building in town; and proud of it!—say, stranger, that's the best school in this part of the State, and maybe in the Nation, and if the basketball team doesn't rank up at the top of the Tri-State League this year then I miss my guess, that's all!

Well, you can finish it out for yourself. It's a kind of game. You can go on indefinitely. How many Americas do you know? And each one, to somebody, means America: it is the country that he would defend, it is the social class he regards as typical, it is the region that is his own. And they are all worth preserving, of course. It is pretty certain that no matter how big the circle is that any American draws of his country it will leave out part of the circle of somebody else.

### How Many Americas?

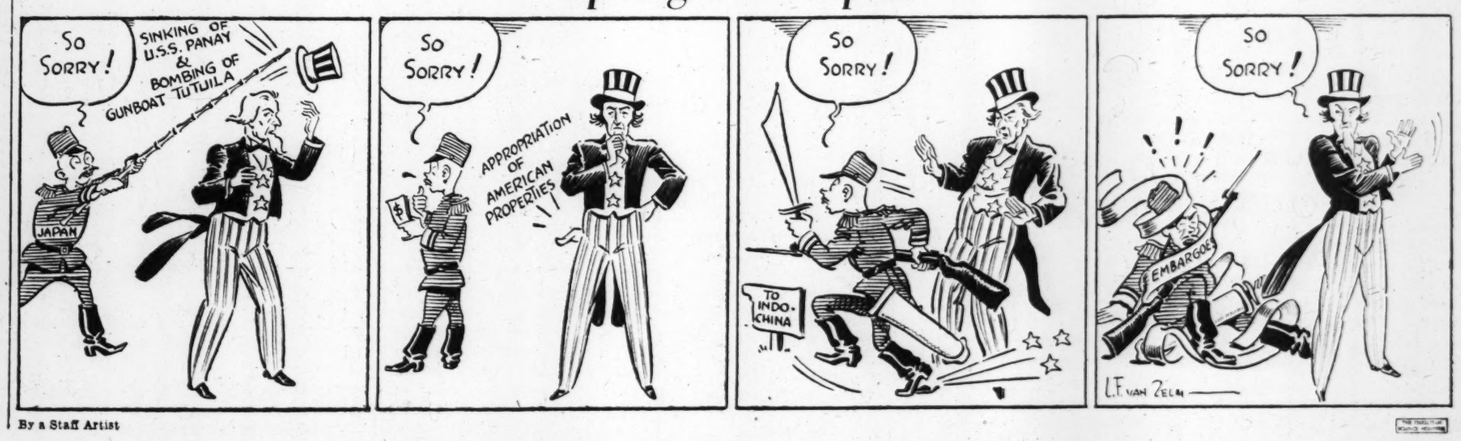
And yet there is one thing, it seems to me, that is common to them all, that Americans for the most part can go their own way and live their own lives, and move from circle to circle and place to place, and marry the boss's daughter and feel that whatever is their religion, or ancestry, or economic circumstance, they are entitled to a vote, and an opinion, as much as the next man.

These are some of the thoughts that came to me as I wandered out and found the moon shining on the Mississippi at New Orleans. They are pretty general and nebulous thoughts. I am not sure that they have any place in this series. And yet at a time of crisis it is interesting to reflect every now and then, I think, when we say "America," how many Americas there are and how different, and yet how strong this central adhesive of common goals and aspirations must be that can keep them all stuck together instead of flying apart, like the nations of Europe.

**Mr. Strout Looks Out on New Orleans**

View of one of the Pontalba Buildings, fronting Jackson Square—in the Vieux Carré Section with its Distinctive Old World Atmosphere.

## *Apologies Accepted*




By a Staff Artist

# Favorites Advance in Junior Golf—Braves Unable to Hit Behind Veteran Star

## No Upsets Take Place In First Round Scores

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BELMONT, Mass., Aug. 13—Form prevailed in entirety at the Belmont Country Club here today as the entire list of favorites marched steadily through the first round matches in the 27th annual Massachusetts Golf Association junior championship.

The nearest thing to an upset this morning—which found a chill north wind proving a handicap to low scoring—saw Dick Presbrey, Stanton Military Academy graduate, ousting John Wallace of Ponkapoag. Wallace was only one stroke off the pace set yesterday by Chet Marcell of Riverside, who won the qualifying medal with a 74. Presbrey, who planned to enter Cornell next month, ended his match on the 17th green, but played out the bye hole and had a neat three over par 74.

**Defender Wins, 4 and 3**

Among the favorites advancing to second-round matches this afternoon was Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, the defending champion, who defeated John Cain, Duke University sophomore, by a 4-and-3 margin. Franzeim, who qualified with a high 80 yesterday, got his game back to normal today and was only one over par for the 15 required holes. A new putter which he borrowed proved a great aid, especially at the 9th, where he sank a 20-foot putt for a half.

Keeping pace with Franzeim was "Little Joe" Monahan of Belmont, finalist last year, who did not play too well, yet scored a decisive 5-and-4 victory over the up-and-coming Charles Johnson of Walpole.

Probably the most disappointed youngster in the field this morning was Bob Benes, who carded an even par 36 for the first nine, and was 3 up with seven holes to play in his match with Harry Ernst of Brookline. Benes' game suddenly left him, however, and Ernst won six holes in a row from the 12th through the 17th.

**Halve 10th in Eight**

Dave Sullivan, highly favored youngster from Blue Hill, scored a 2-and-1 victory over Bruce Whitesides of Belmont. This match was featured—if you can call it that—by a set of circumstances at the par four 10th hole which found the two opponents halving in eights. Whitesides' drive hit a tree and rebounded to back of the tee markers, while Sullivan put three balls out of bounds.

Among the other strong contenders to advance were Jim Sullivan of Arlmont, present Caddy champion; Ernie Doherty of Woburn, medalist last year; Paul Donahue of Fresh Pond, perennial Caddy threat; Jim "Amy" Harvey of Arlmont; Harry McGrath, Jr., of Winchester; and tall Jim Danahy of Blue Hill.

First-round results at the junior championship today were as follows:

**Junior Results**

Ed Franzein, Bellevue, defeated John Cain, Albemarle, 4 and 3.
Harry Ernst, Brookline, defeated Bob Benes, Albemarle, 3 and 1.
Paul Donahue, Fresh Pond, defeated B. N. Heath, Brae Burn, 6 and 5.
Dave Sullivan, Blue Hill, defeated Bruce Whitesides, Belmont, 2 and 1.
Harry McGrath, Jr., Winchester, defeated Jim Gaffney, Woburn, 2 up.
George Morse, Albemarle, defeated Edward Ruel, Hoosic Whisick, 5 and 4.
B. G. Davis, T. C. C., defeated Jim Feran, Woburn, 4 and 3.
Ernie Doherty, Woburn, defeated Arthur Tarlow, Thorny Lee, 1 up.
Chester Marcell, Riverside, defeated Richard Kinchla, Albemarle, 4 and 3.
Jim Danahy, Blue Hill, defeated Charles Harney, Fresh Pond, 4 and 3.
Douglas Scott, Belmont, defeated J. Draper Woodfin, Jr., Oakley, 3 and 2.
Jim Harvey, Arlmont, defeated Gilbert Wilkinson, Brae Burn, 5 and 3.
Dick Presbrey, Woodland, defeated John Wallace, Ponkapoag, 3 and 1.
Jim Sullivan, Arlmont, defeated Frank McManus, Brookline, 3 and 2.
Bill McPherson, Wildwood, defeated Jim Doherty, Arlmont, 5 and 4.
Joe Monahan, Jr., Belmont, defeated Charles Johnson, Walpole, 5 and 4.

### Digging Divots

The qualifying deadline settled at 83 yesterday, two strokes higher than at Wollaston last year . . . Six players who tied at 83 were supposed to enter a play-off for the last five match-play berths, but Dick Sturtevant of Needham had left the club . . . His absence made the championship flight come out even, and Dick became automatic medalist in the junior-junior flight for boys under 17.

* * *

Just 12 of the 32 qualifiers had not played in this tournament before . . . Youngest entrant was Ken List of Fall Fiver, 14 years old, who plans to enter Tabor Academy next month . . . The tournament "worst ball" would have read 79-69—145, and the "best ball" 30-27—57 . . . Highest stroke on any hole was a 12 and the lowest a deuce.

* * *

Ed Franzeim was uncertain today whether or not to get his own putter back . . . He swapped with Bud Gahan, and then proceeded to three-putt six greens . . . Only notable failures among the non-qualifiers were Jim Clark of Oakley and Ray Leighton of Wenham, both quarterfinalists last year . . . Leighton had a 90, while Clark did not turn in a card after going out in 47.

* * *

Marcell was joined in leading the field yesterday by another unknown who is playing in the junior event for the first time in John Wallace, Jr., of Ponkapoag, a prospective Boston College freshman. With more outstanding juniors in this 27th annual affair than in any junior tourney in recent years, the feat of these two boys was considered remarkable. Wallace had a 75, in which he went out in 40 and then pulled himself together to come home in an even-par 35.

* * *

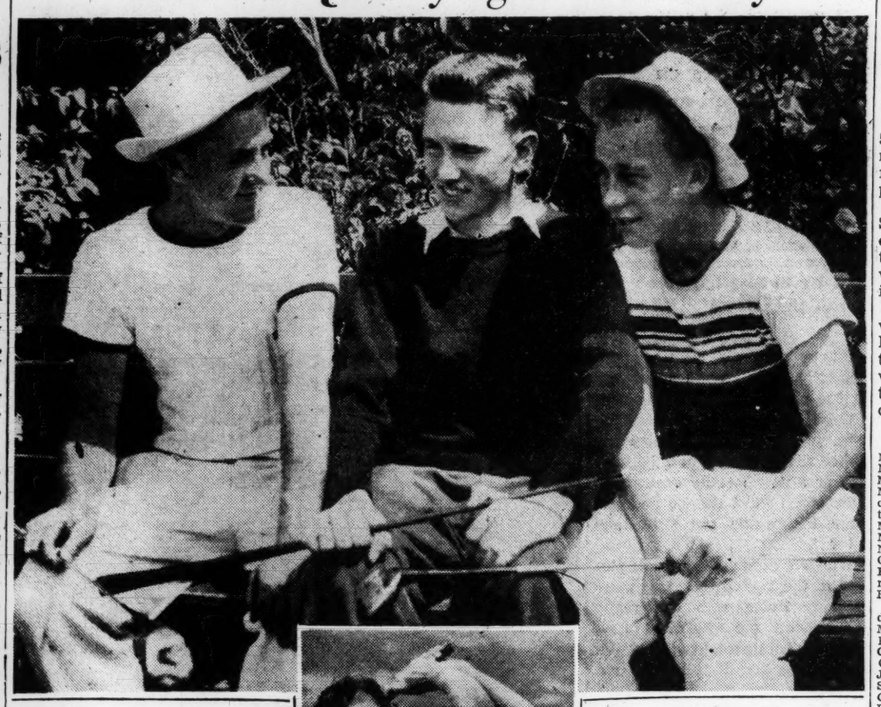
Doherty and Monahan were tied for third with 76's—Doherty carding 38's both out and in, and Little Joe scraimbling to a 41 on the first nine and then talking himself into a 35 on the second. Franzeim got into the match-play section of the tournament with an 80, while Davey Sullivan had an 82, Jim Danahy of Blue Hill an 81, Charles Johonson of Walpole an 83, Harry McGrath, Jr., of Winchester, an 83, and Jim Harvey, semifinalist last year, a 79.

## Connecticut Open

ORANGE, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—Jimmy Demaret, Wee Burn professional, shot a 65—74 yesterday to win the 11th annual Connecticut open golf championship with a 72-hole total of 280, four under par.

Demaret, one of the nation's leading professionals, winner of the 1940 Masters' Tournament, was followed by Leo Mallory, pro at D. Fairchild Wheeler, Bridgeport Municipal course. Mallory, who tied the Texan at 141 at the half-way mark Monday, scored a 71—72 yesterday for a 72-hole total of 284.

## *Made the Qualifying Grade Safely*



By a Staff Photographer

**Proud possessors of rounds under 80 were these four junior golfers at Belmont Country Club yesterday, all of whom took part in the match play which began this morning. At the top, left to right, are the following, with their scores in parentheses: Jim Gaffney of Woburn (79); Harry Ernst of Brookline (77) and Bob Benes of Albemarle (77). All alone at the bottom is Chet Marcell of Riverside whose 74 put him all alone at the top yesterday and won him the qualifying medal in the State tourney.**

## 'Bama Rowell Rated in Draft

**The Boston Braves second baseman, Carvell W. Rowell of Citronelle, Ala., may be called into service before the end of the baseball season, it was learned today at Draft Board Headquarters, No. 37.**

**The popular infielder was given a Class A rating this morning at the local board. Examination was requested by his home town draft board. He resides in Allston during the baseball season.**

## 1941 Temple Foes Did Well Last Fall

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—only one of Temple University's rivals for the 1941 football season, Boston College, enjoyed an unbeaten campaign a year ago, but the nine foes to be met by Ray Morrison's Owls this year owned a total winning percentage of .644 for 1940. Besides Boston College, which scored 11 straight victories, including a triumph over Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl tilt, Georgetown and Penn State lost but one game each, with V. M. I. and Bucknell having marks above .500. Those below the even-Stephen line were Villanova, Michigan State, Holy Cross, a trio of teams that have been among the Nation's best for the past 10 years, and the University of Kansas.

## Players Fined In Disturbance

CHICAGO (AP)—President Will Harridge of the American League has fined a trio of players involved in a disturbance during the first game of the Chicago White Sox and St. Louis Browns doubleheader, Tuesday.

Joe Kuhel, White Sox first baseman and pitcher Elden Auker of the Browns were fined $100 each, while Alan Strange, St. Louis utility infielder drew a $50 fine.

## Baseball Games

### Today

**National League**

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

**American League**

Boston at Philadelphia (night).
Washington at New York (2).
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

### Tomorrow

**National League**

New York at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
(Only games scheduled.)

**American League**

Boston at Philadelphia (2).
Detroit at Chicago (2).
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Washington at New York (2).

**Five Years Ago**

*By the Associated Press*

**Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States, won Olympic women's platform dive with Velma Dunn, U. S., second.**

## Local Box Scores

### Braves

Yesterday

| PHILA | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin rf | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Murtaugh 2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Marty cf | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Etten 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Litwhiler lf | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| May 3b | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Bragan ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Warren c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Klein | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Blanton p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoerst p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| †Rizzo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pearson p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 49 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 39 | 14 | 1 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Hassett 1b | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Moore cf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sisti 3b | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| West lf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Waner rf | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell 2b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| ‡Demaree | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roberge 2b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Tobin p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Berres c | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| ¶Masi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 48 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 39 | 18 | 1 |

*Batted for Warren in 11th. †Batted for Hoerst in 11th. ‡Batted for Rowell in 6th. ¶Batted for Berres in 13th.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Runs batted in, Livingston, Bragan, Miller. Two-base hits, Marty, Bragan, Livingston. Sacrifices, Bragan, Klein. Double plays, Hoerst, Bragan and Etten. Left on bases, Philadelphia 14; Boston 15. Bases on balls, off Blanton 2, off Hoerst 2, off Pearson 3, off Tobin 4. Struck out, by Blanton 2, by Pearson 2, by Tobin 4. Hits off Blanton 2 in 1-3 innings; off Hoerst 7 in 8 1-3; off Pearson 0 in 3. Wild pitches, Blanton, Hoerst. Winning pitcher, Pearson. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Conlan. Time 3:16. Attendance 1,173.

### Red Sox

Yesterday

| NEW YORK | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gordon 2b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Rolfe 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Henrich lf | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| J Di Maggio cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Keller lf | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickey c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Rizzuto ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Sturm 1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Chandler p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 30 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 27 | 16 | 0 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| D. Di Maggio cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Fox rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Cronin ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Doerr 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Finney 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Pytlak c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Newsome p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 24 | 11 | 1 |

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | —4 |

Runs batted in, J. Di Maggio, Dickey 2, Rizzuto. Two-base hits, Finney, Dickey. Stolen bases, Rizzuto, Tabor. Double plays, Dickey and Gordon; Gordon, Rizzuto and Sturm. Left on base, New York 9, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Chandler 3; by Newsome 7. Struck out, by Chandler 6; by Newsome 2. Umpires, Rommel, Geisel and Pipgras. Time, 2:06. Attendance, 9,001.

## *Miss Osborne Wins, 6-4, 6-2, Over Miss Bundy*

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, who upset Valerie Scott of England, top-seeded foreign star yesterday, displayed fine form again today to down Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., in a quarterfinal match of the women's invitation tennis tourney at the Essex County Club.

The youngster scored her victory in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2.

The fourth-seeded Helen Bernhard of New York kept the seeded players in the running in another quarter-final by defeating Dorothy Wightman of Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, seeded No. 1, had little trouble turning back Louise Brough of Beverly in her third-round match, while Helen Jacobs, seeded No. 2, entered the quarter-finals by downing Mrs. Helen Rihbany of Boston, 7—5, 6—3.

Play continues in the doubles today with the five seeded teams included in the group of six reaching the quarterfinals. Mixed doubles also are on tap late today.

The summary:

**Essex County Club Tennis**

Quarter-Finals

Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, defeated Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Dorothy Wightman of Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

Pauline Betz (1), Los Angeles, defeated Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—3, 6—4.

Helen Jacobs (2), Greenville, Del., defeated Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, Boston, 7—5, 6—3.

## Boston Batting

### Braves

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooney | 330 | 35 | 106 | 0 | 17 | .321 |
| Roberge | 21 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | .286 |
| Moore | 284 | 31 | 79 | 4 | 31 | .278 |
| Sisti | 360 | 45 | 98 | 1 | 38 | .272 |
| Rowell | 382 | 40 | 104 | 4 | 42 | .272 |
| Waner | 196 | 23 | 53 | 2 | 12 | .270 |
| Hassett | 260 | 40 | 70 | 1 | 13 | .269 |
| West | 349 | 49 | 89 | 9 | 49 | .255 |
| Masi | 135 | 14 | 33 | 3 | 16 | .244 |
| Demaree | 63 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 6 | .238 |
| Miller | 404 | 36 | 89 | 6 | 49 | .220 |
| Montgomery | 24 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | .208 |
| Berres | 185 | 14 | 34 | 0 | 12 | .184 |
| Gremp | 34 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | .088 |

### Red Sox

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams | 316 | 84 | 130 | 22 | 79 | .411 |
| Cronin | 373 | 76 | 121 | 11 | 68 | .324 |
| Fox | 145 | 20 | 46 | 0 | 19 | .317 |
| Foxx | 349 | 70 | 103 | 16 | 74 | .295 |
| Peacock | 180 | 17 | 52 | 0 | 25 | .289 |
| Tabor | 368 | 49 | 103 | 13 | 85 | .280 |
| Doerr | 336 | 45 | 94 | 12 | 67 | .280 |
| Di Maggio | 430 | 92 | 117 | 6 | 33 | .272 |
| Finney | 384 | 64 | 106 | 3 | 35 | .276 |
| Pytlak | 248 | 21 | 66 | 1 | 31 | .266 |
| Newsome | 148 | 16 | 34 | 1 | 11 | .230 |
| Spence | 169 | 19 | 38 | 2 | 23 | .225 |
| Carey | 12 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | .083 |

## *Former Eagle Soars*

Wide World

**Long and Short of All-Star Eleven**

**EVANSTON, Ill.—Chet Gladchuk, former Boston College center, who weighs 230 pounds and stands 6ft. 5in. in height is shown with Pete Schulte, quarterback for the mid-western college All-Stars, who stands 5ft. 8in. and weighs 155 pounds. They will play against the Champion Chicago Bears in the annual charity game at Soldiers Field, Aug. 28.**

## Brown Opens Grid Season September 3

Brown University will begin its 56th football season on Wednesday morning Sept. 3 when 45 candidates for the team are expected to report for the opening practice.

The new head coach "Skip" Stahley and his staff will greet the entire varsity squad for the first time as many of the candidates were engaged in other sports during the spring practice sessions.

Twenty five of the candidates invited were on the varsity squad last year and 20 were members of the freshman squad. Of those invited, 13 are backs, 10 ends, eight tackles, eight guards, and six centers.

The men invited are as follows:

**Backs**—Eugene J. Coughlin '42, Augusta, Maine; James H. Gregory '43, E. Aurora, N. Y.; Richard T. High '42, Brookline, Mass.; Henry Margarita '44, Medford, Mass.; C. Temple Murphy Jr., '43, Pasadena, Calif.; John H. Pattee '44, Barrington, R. I.; Henry J. Pilote '43, Whitman, Mass.; E. Bruce Remick '44, Marblehead, Mass.; Captain Ernest T. Savignano '42, Newton, Mass.; Daniel G. Savage, Jr., '44, Orange, N. J.; Domenic J. Scavongelli '44, Boston, Mass.; Roy H. Swingler '44, Lawrenceville, N. J., and William W. Townson, Rochester, N. Y.

**Ends**—Charles C. Bentley '44, East Providence; George P. Delaney '43, Newtonville, Mass.; Richard P. Donovan '42, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Russell J. Hall '43, Bristol, Conn.; David J. Haweeli '42, Berlin, N. H.; George M. Hindmarsh '44, Cranston, R. I.; Joseph V. MacManus '44, Providence; Steward T. MacNeill Jr. '43, Newton, Mass.; Oscar G. Milner '43, Whitman, Mass.; Robert B. Priestley '42, Melrose, Mass.

**Tackles**—Donald E. Corzine '43, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas H. Davenport 44, Thomaston, Conn.; Jay W. Fidler '43, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dana H. Gallup '44, Cambridge, Mass.; David B. MacAusland '43, Boston, Mass.; Maxwell W. S. Montgomery '44, Brookline, Mass.; Ormand T. Muzroll '44, Rumford, Maine; and Arnold M. Soloway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Guards**—Sherman A. Gates '44, N. Scituate, Mass.; Charles Klatt Jr. '44, Plainville, Conn.; Arthur W. Miller, Maplewood, N. J.; Anthony J. Rotelli '43, Johnston, R. I.; Howard E. Russell Jr. '43, Cranston, R. I.; V. Lloyd Sheehan '42, Providence; Richard J. Stark '44, Stapleton, N. Y., and Franklin D. Volpe '44, Arlington, Mass.

**Centers**—Henry L. Ashley '43, Marblehead, Mass.; William I. Crooker '42, Malden, Mass.; Irving T. Gumb Jr. '44, Bronxville, N. Y.; Christy Karafotias '43, Brockton, Mass.; Edwin H. Richards Jr. '44, E. Hartford, Conn.; and Lewis Sherman 3rd '43, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Lawn Bowling

TORONTO, Aug. 13 (CP)—The lone United States survivor in play for the Eaton Gold Trophy in the Ontario lawn bowling tournament here was eliminated 16-4 in a quarter-final contest by a powerful aggregation from Windsor, Ont., skipped by J. T. Kay. The American team, from Buffalo and skipped by E. J. Lienert, was off-line on many shots and was unable to match the canny accuracy of the Windsor veterans.

The other United States team in the five-day tournament, Albert Merrin's squad from Niagara Falls, N. Y., was defeated in the Eaton Trophy first-round play Monday. Merrin's squad automatically qualified for play in the Ontario trophy, but was eliminated yesterday by M. Askwith and his Ottawa Central Rink, 17-12.

In other Eaton Trophy semi-final contests yesterday, Charles Haskett's London Elmwoods rink, defeated Toronto Withrow, skipped by J. Dougheny, 20-15; P. D. McCaullum and his London Thistles rink defeated G. Hall, Toronto St. Matthews, 16-8 and Hamilton Argyles, skipped by A. Moffatt, defeated J. C. Burns and his Markham, Ont., squad, 19-13.

## Baseball's Big Six

*By the Associated Press*

**Batting**

(Three leaders in each league)

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | Pct |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams, Red Sox | 98 | 316 | 94 | 130 | .411 |
| Travis, Senators | 102 | 411 | 67 | 151 | .368 |
| Di Maggio, Yanks | 114 | 451 | 106 | 162 | .359 |
| Hopp, Cardinals | 89 | 269 | 61 | 91 | .338 |
| Reiser, Dodgers | 94 | 366 | 79 | 120 | .328 |
| Etten, Phillies | 103 | 369 | 54 | 120 | .325 |

**Home Runs**

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keller, Yanks | 28 | Camilli, Dodgers | 22 |
| Di Maggio, Yanks | 27 | Ott, Giants | 21 |
| Williams, R. Sox | 22 | Nicholson, Cubs | 21 |

**Runs Batted In**

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Di Maggio, Yanks | 105 | Mize, Cardinals | 86 |
| Keller, Yanks | 99 | Nicholson, Cubs | 82 |
| Tabor, Red Sox | 85 | Camilli, Dodgers | 75 |

### Humored

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Aug. 13 (AP)—Indulgent officials humored 14-year-old Jack Bell, Jr., by letting him enter the annual city golf tournament.

They humored him some more today by crowning him champion. He beat out 16 veterans who reached the championship flight.

### Guibord Triumphs

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 13 (AP)—Paul Guibord of Reading, Mass., won the Vermont open tennis singles title yesterday, defeating Robert Freedman of Springfield, Mass., 9—7, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

## Jim Tobin One of League's Most Effective Pitchers

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

When leading National League pitchers are discussed, Lon Warneke, Ernie White and Howard Krist of the Cardinals; Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe at Brooklyn, and Bucky Walters and Elmer Riddle at Cincinnati get their share of attention, depending on where you happen to be when the subject comes up. The records suggest that these boys represent the cream of the mound crop. And, perhaps they do.

Just the same, Bostonians today are wondering where the Braves' Jim Tobin would be in the victory column if given the support of a first-division ball club.

**Attack Stalls**

No pitcher in baseball has been through a more heartbreaking season than the knuckleball specialist at Braves Field. The Braves' attack is never robust two days in a row. But it seems to stall completely when Tobin walks to the rubber. Yesterday, for the third time this year, he was beaten in extra innings because his mates were unable to produce a base hit, or even a long fly, in the clutch. Still, despite the obstacles Jim must overcome, he has won nine games and lost only seven.

Tobin dropped his first start of the season to the Dodgers, back in April, when the infield fell apart and made six errors, no less. The second time out he lost a 14-inning decision to the Phillies. Then came wins over the Pirates and Reds. But when Jim pitched a couple of bad games in May, Casey Stengel put him in the bullpen, where he remained through June.

**Back July 4th**

However, on July 4th Tobin was back on the starting line again, and since that distant date has gone the full route nine straight times for six triumphs and three losses. One of these losses was a 12-inning eight hitter to the Cardinals, 4-2. Another was a 6-2 decision to the Dodgers and Whit Wyatt. And the third, of course, was that 13-inning battle in the final game of the Phillie series.

The Braves tossed away so many opportunities to win that one from the Phils, it is difficult to recall them all. But in the last of the ninth they had men on first and third, with no one out, yet couldn't get the ball out of the infield. In the 11th they loaded the bases with one out, but failed again. In all, the locals left 15 runners stranded.

**Good Control**

Tobin's control this season has been remarkable, particularly when you consider the fact that he throws a knuckler, one of the hardest pitches to handle. Yesterday he walked four Phils but three were intentional. In his last previous start at Brooklyn, he walked no one. For the most recent 49 innings, Jim has issued just eight bases on balls and at least half of them were intentional.

The loss of the Phillie series was doubly discouraging locally, because the Chicago Cubs have been losing to the Cardinals. The Braves would be in sixth place today as they opened with the Giants if they could have beaten the lowly Phils. Instead, one game still separates them from the Cubs.

Wide World

**Jim Tobin**

**Giants Rally**

The Giants arrived in town feeling rather chipper after knocking the Dodgers out of first place. It may be that the Terrymen have snapped out of their slump and are moving back toward the first division. If a club is going to have a win streak, it usually has it at Braves Field. The Phils proved that.

Shorts . . . The Giants close here with a single game on the morrow . . . The Red Sox play tonight at Philadelphia and follow with a twin bill Thursday . . . Stengel had Tobin batting eighth and Ray Berres ninth in the Phillie final . . . The shift must have aroused Berres' pride, for he made two hits . . . Jim Tabor has 10 stolen bases . . . Newsome's loss at New York was his seventh . . . Bobby Doerr has accepted 95 chances at second base in the last 16 games without an error.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Hingham Sailors Win Finlay Cup

Those Hingham sailors were so good in the South Shore Junior championship that they walked off with the Finlay Cup, emblematic of the title, in three straight victories and eliminated the need of a fourth encounter. Monday afternoon Capt. George "Bud" Thurber and crew, Bill Guild and Bill Gray, took two races and yesterday morning they clinched honors with another brilliant exhibition of sailing maneuvers. A fourth race was held yesterday, but only to determine the runner-up and was won by Cohasset, skippered by Eliot Putnam. The final point standing: Hingham 12¾, Cohasset 10¼, South Boston 7, Hull 5.

* * *

The attempt to establish the Boston University crew received a setback yesterday when it was learned that Jim Manning had resigned his post as B. U. crew coach to become assistant to Buck Walsh at the United States Naval Academy. Manning has coached B. U. without pay for sometime but his regular post was at Browne and Nichols where he tutored a crew in 1929 that won the famed Thames Cup in the British Henley. He also has coached the Union Boat Club.

* * *

Frank P. Scully, Jr., captain of the Pleon Yacht Club junior crew, won the club's Brutal Beast competition yesterday defeating Vernon Norton in two straight races, thereby taking the William Leeds Carlton Memorial Tournament trophy.

* * *

The Myopia invitation women's four-ball offered plenty of competition yesterday when three of the eight first flight, first round matches went extra holes to decide the winner. Mrs. John Goodrich of The Country Club and Mrs. William Faversham of Concord defeated Mrs. G. C. Cutler and Camilla Warren of Myopia in 19 holes. The other overtime matches saw Harriot Curtis of Essex and Mrs. E. M. Abbott of Manchester defeat Mrs. L. E. Leatherby and Mrs. E. L. Pierson of Salem in 20 holes and Lillian Mitchell, Essex, and Mrs. Robert Grant, Newport, defeat Mrs. J. S. Amory, Myopia, and Mrs. A. N. Carruthers, Concord, in 20 holes.

* * *

Crawford Ferguson piloted Trim to victory in the opening race of the Quincy Cup series yesterday off the Squantum Y. C., defeating his brother Clinton's boat, piloted by Willard Smith. Clinton, nationally known in outboard motor circles, is serving in the U. S. Navy at present. The others to finish in order were C. Willis Garey of Quincy in Claire II; William Rice of Hingham in Quad; Carl Smelzer, Scituate Harbors, in Little Michief; and Eleanor Brooks, Wessagussett, in Inishowen.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

Batting—Williams, Boston, .411; Travis, Washington, .368.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 106; Rolfe, New York, 93.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 105; Keller, New York, 99.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 162; Travis, Washington, 150.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 35; Boudreau, Cleveland, 34.
Triples—Travis, Washington, Keltner and Heath, Cleveland, 11.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 28; Di Maggio, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 19; Kuhel, Chicago, 17.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 13-4; Murphy, New York, 8-3.

**National League**

Batting—Hopp, St. Louis, .338; Reiser, Brooklyn, .328.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 80; Moore, St. Louis, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 79.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 86; Nicholson, Chicago, 82.
Hits—Moore, St. Louis, 135; Hack, Chicago, 134.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 33; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Hopp, Slaughter, St. Louis, 9.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 22; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 21.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 12-2; White, St. Louis, 14-3.

## Maine Medal

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—Helen Edgcomb of Philadelphia and Kennebunk Beach got off to a flying start in defense of her Maine women's golf championship by winning the medal with an 82—one of the best medal rounds in the annual women's tournament history.

### Oddities

Harold Newhouser, for two years a regular pitcher with Detroit, nevertheless graduated from high school only a few weeks back.

* * *

Guarding first base for the Youngstown club of the Middle Atlantic league is a 16-year old boy, Joe Lutz, of Keokuk, Iowa.


**BRAVES FIELD**
TOMORROW AT 3 P. M.
**BRAVES vs. NEW YORK**
Seats at Filene's Men's Store—HUB. 2195

# WHERE TO DINE

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*Good food*— as in the best homes
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*OPEN SUNDAYS*
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 50c

# Northwest Sports Picture Shifts to Seattle Where Outboard Races Are Scheduled

## Records Shattered In National Archery Meet

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—After Portland's biggest sports week of the summer, including the national archery championships and the Pacific Northwest open golf tournament, interest is shifting to Seattle where the Pacific Coast and national outboard boat races are scheduled, Aug. 16 and 17.

Records were shattered and new champions crowned as Portland staged its first national archery tourney. A left-handed archer from Burbank, Calif., Larry Hughes, was the "Robin Hood" of the week, leading competitors from the entire nation to become the 1941 men's champion.

Hughes broke national records in the Double-York and Double-American Rounds to win with a cumulative score of 459-3,101. His mark of 279-1,637 in the Double-York beat that of 262-1,614 set by Portland's Pat Chambers in 1938, while the new champion also set up a 180-1,464 in the Double-American to beat the 180-1,428 score of Russ Hoogerhyde, Northbrook, Ill., set in 1940.

**In Doubt Until Last Arrow**

While Hughes was far ahead of his competitors, the women's championship was in doubt until the last arrow was shot. Trailing by one point, Ree Dillinger of Summit, N. J., scored six bullseyes and 54 points in her final end of shooting to edge out Mildred Miller of Milwaukee, Wis., who had previously been in the lead. Miss Dillinger's 288-2,098 score was only one point higher than Miss Miller's, and was the narrowest margin in the history of the 61-year-old tournament.

Former national women's champion, Mrs. Belvia Carter of Seattle and Tacoma, was third with 287-1,985, and Vivian Chambers, Portland, was fourth with 288-1,918.

Later in the week Carl Strang, Dearborn, Mich., set a new world's record in English York round with an 829 score. Gwendolene Vinyard, Canby, Ore., bettered her own national distance record with a mark of 396 yards, 2 feet, 9 inches.

Junior champions were Dorothy Axtelle, Tacoma, and Billy West, Joplin, Mo. West put 359 out of 360 arrows into the target for a point score of 2,785.

* * *

Most of the publicity at the Northwest Open golf meet centered around defending champion Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane. but when the honors were passed out, it was Portland's Al Zimmerman who took the spotlight.

A few days before the tourney, Ward announced he would not defend because he wanted the time to practice for the national amateur meet. Portland tourney officials had already publicized Ward's entry, and finally prevailed upon him to play.

**Still Tries to Withdraw**

Ward started with a blazing 33 on the first nine, but toured the back nine in 43 strokes, including a four-putt green. Ward then turned in his 76 card and told the committee he was withdrawing. The Committee prevailed on the former national champion to reconsider his withdrawal, and allowed him to stay in the contest. The Spokane golfer settled down for rounds of 72-67-72 to finish with a one-under-par 287, but this was not good enough to win.

Zimmerman, professional at Portland's Alderwood club, found the Portland Golf Club course to his liking and scored rounds of 68-72-70-69 for a nine-under-par 279, four strokes ahead of his nearest competitor, amateur Louis Jennings of Portland.

It was the fourth Northwest Open win for Zimmerman, and ended Ward's string at two successive wins. Ward continues to hold the record for low scoring with his 272 registered last year at Seattle.

* * *

Many water sport championships have been held near Seattle, but the annual outboard national contests are being awaited with much excitement. The sport of racing in small boats has always furnished entertainment for the spectators, and more than 50,000 fans are expected to witness the two-day regatta Aug. 16 and 17 at Seward Park.

On the opening Saturday the Pacific Coast championships will be held, followed by the national tournament, Sunday. Competition will be held in many divisions for hydroplanes, service runabouts and racing runabouts.

Seattle race enthusiasts are anxious to see how the local favorites, Pat Cummins of Everett and Wes Loback of Seattle, compare with the national outboard racers. Cummins has reportedly broken the world's speed records in practice tests, while Loback, who has built most of the fast boats in the Northwest, is another record breaker.—**B. C.**

## Gold Cup And 'Sweepstakes' At Red Bank

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RED BANK, N. J.—The 90-mile race for the historic Gold Cup and the three 15-mile heats for the National Sweepstakes Trophy will feature Red Bank's annual regatta fixture on the Shrewsbury River here next week end. Thirty-three races, totalling 270 miles of competition, have been arranged for the "double-header" program that will see the Gold Cup Championships decided on Saturday and the Sweepstakes title run off on Sunday.

Every type of racing motor-boat will see action in the two-day Sweepstakes regatta that has become America's foremost water speed carnival. Well over 150 boats, including the fastest inboard hydroplanes in the country, will compete for more than $10,000 in prizes, both cash and trophies.

**Three 30-Mile Heats**

The Gold Cup Championships will be run in three 30-mile heats on Saturday with a field of at least five straters assured. Entries for this event include My Sin, the 1939 champion, owned and driven by Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn.; Gray Goose, triple-engine contender owned by George C. Cannon, flying the burgee of the Indian River Yacht Club, of Rockledge, Fla.; Miss Syndicate, formerly of Detroit and entered under the name of Russ Gudgeon, of the Regatta Circuit Riders Club of New York; Why Worry, a new boat built by William Cantrell of Louisville, Ky.; and Hotsy Totsy IV, a craft entered by Sidney Allen of Southampton, N. Y., who won the cup last year at Northport, Long Island, with Hotsy Totsy III.

Other possible starters in the Gold Cup are Notre Dame, owned by Herb Mendelson of Detroit; Tinker Toy, Gar Wood, Jr., of Algonac, Mich.; and Mercury, M. J. Cooper, Louisville, Ky.

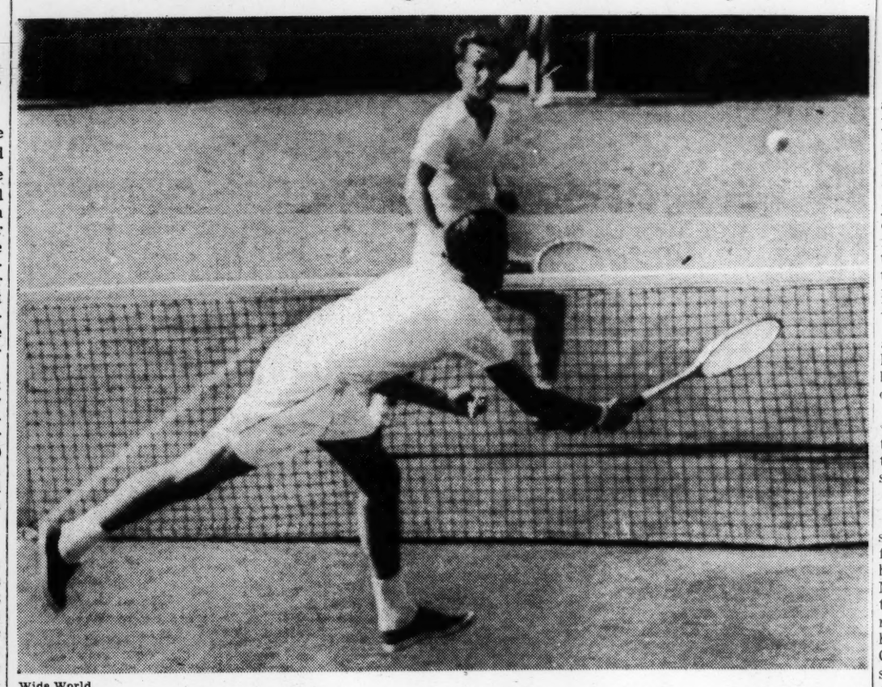
**Fast Field**

Those Gold Cuppers who survive the ordeal of the 90-mile championships will compete for the National Sweepstakes prize on Sunday against a fast field of 225 cubic inch hydroplanes, including Tops III, piloted by the veteran Jack Cooper of Kansas City, Mo., who won the sweeps last year.

The 225's will have a two-heat brush of their own on Saturday and this may attract as many as 20 starters. The 91 cubic inch class also will see action on Saturday along with Class A, C and Midget outboards. The National 135 Cubic Inch Championships for the Inter-State Trophy have been added to Sunday's schedule, as have events for racing and service inboard runabouts and the remaining outboard classes.

Sponsored by the National Sweepstakes Regatta Association, a civic organization, this year's program at Red Bank again is headed up by Joseph C. Irwin, as regatta chairman, and Fred W. Brown, race committee head.

## *Kovacs Taking Tennis Seriously*



Wide World

**Frank Kovacs Defeating Wayne Sabin**

**RYE, N. Y.—Frank Kovacs (in foreground) volleying to Wayne Sabin during their recent match to decide the Eastern Grass Court singles title at the Weschester Country Club here. Kovacs won 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.**

## Sizzling Cardinals Are Back at Head of League

*By the Associated Press*

The sizzling St. Louis Cardinals are back on top of the National League today. They won their fourth straight contest and spurted to a game and a half margin over the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday just before rolling out of St. Louis on probably the toughest touring itinerary of any big league club this year—a 19-day trip that will take them all over the league before they get back home on Labor Day.

The Dodgers were dumped 8-5 and 2-0 in a double-header by the New York Giants while the Redbirds battled to an 8-7 decision over the Chicago Cubs.

A crowd of 39,145 Brooklyn fans, second largest ever to squeeze into the 34,000 capacity Ebbets Field, turned out with the expectation of seeing the Dodgers take the Giants.

**See-Saw Game**

The affair at St. Louis was a see-saw struggle with each team using four pitchers and the Cubs outhitting the Cards, 16 to 15. Johnny Mize hit a three-run circuit blow that broke a tie in the third inning, but the outcome eventually hinged on Frank (Creepy) Crespi's fourth hit of the day, a single scoring two runs in the eighth.

The Phillies nosed out the Boston Braves, 2-1, in 13 innings in the only other National League engagement. A double by catcher Tommy Livingston knocked in the winning run.

In the American League, perhaps the most noteworthy item was Bob Feller absorbing his ninth defeat. The Detroit Tigers downed him, 2-0, in the opener of a double-header to stretch Cleveland's losing streak to six. But the Indians battled back to win the second session, 4-1.

**Yankees Win**

The New York Yankees broke up a pitching duel between Dick Newsome and Spud Chandler with four runs in the eighth to beat the Boston Red Sox, 4-0. Joe Di Maggio was held hitless for the third straight tilt.

The St. Louis Browns and Chicago White Sox struggled 14 innings to a 6-6 tie before darkness intervened. The Browns built up a 6-0 lead off Bill Dietrich and then lost it in the fifth and sixth frames.

Washington whipped the Philadelphia Athletics, 9-3, with Buddy Lewis driving in five runs on two homers and Dutch Leonard parcelling out six hits for his seventh straight success.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

**Joe Hunt defeated Frankie Parker, 6—1, 12—14, 7—5, in third round of Newport Casino tennis tourney.**

## *In the Dugout*

*with Rumill*

### Etten Threat to Batting Crown

Not since 1933, when Chuck Klein soared to .368 by tattooing the short fences of old Baker Bowl, has Philadelphia had a National League batting champion. But in Nick Etten, a husky lad from the South Side of Chicago, the Phillies have a contender in the 1941 race. As they opened a series at Brooklyn this evening, the first baseman was right up there battling Johnny Hopp and Pete Reiser for the lead.

By an odd coincidence, '33 was Etten's first year in organized baseball. While Klein was writing his name in the record books, Nick was outfielding with Davenport in the class D Mississippi Valley League.

**Left College**

Etten attended St. Michael's grade school and St. Rita high in Chicago, where he starred in football, basketball and baseball. Because of his athletic prowess he was given a four-year scholarship at Villanova College in Philadelphia, but decided to forget books in his second year. Returning to the Windy City in '32 he joined the Duffy Florals, a semi-pro nine, as a first baseman. It was while there that he was picked up by a minor leaguer named Bill Prince and taken to Davenport.

Upon arriving in Davenport, Etten discovered that Cletus Dixon, the manager, played first base. So Nick's only chance was in the outfield. However, he did fairly well defensively and hit a good .357 in '33, and late in the season the Pirates signed him and let him sit on the bench during the final two weeks of the National League campaign. Still owned by the Buccaneers, Etten labored with Little Rock in '34; Birmingham, Oklahoma City and Elmira in '35, and Savannah in '36. But in '37 he was released outright to Savannah.

**Back to First**

The turning point in Etten's caceer came in '38, while toiling for Jacksonville. During spring training a local sports writer urged Nick to return to the infield. His outfielding had been mediocre and it looked as if he never would get a chance in the majors because of it. So he went back to the bag, pounded the ball for .370 and was bought by Atlanta.

However, before he could get into an Atlanta uniform, the Philadelphia Athletics took him and gave him a taste of big league spring training at Lake Charles, La., in '39. When the season opened, though, Nick was with Baltimore. It took an injury to Dick Seibert to get him back in the American League, but when Dick came back, Connie Mack returned the rookie to the International League club with no strings attached.

**Perfect Day**

By now a more polished first sacker, Etten hit his peak with Baltimore in 1940 and again attracted big league scouts. Playing every game on the Oriole schedule he hit .321, led the circuit with 128 runs batted in and had 24 homers. He was also one of the leading hitters in the play-offs. And on April 15 of this year, when he made his National League debut with the Phillies, he had a perfect day—four for four.

Etten looks like a real good hitter, and not just another flash. He hits with the pitch. If the ball is outside, he pokes it to left field. Otherwise he pulls to right. And he has good power. It is no fault of his that the Phillies may break the league's record for defeats in a single season.

Watch for Etten's name during the winter trading sessions. It probably will be mentioned often. About the only way the Phils can make a dollar these days is to sell somebody. And right now Etten can be called their chief asset.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 75 | 37 | .670 | |
| Cleveland | 59 | 49 | .546 | 14 |
| Boston | 57 | 52 | .523 | 16½ |
| Chicago | 56 | 54 | .509 | 18 |
| Detroit | 51 | 58 | .468 | 22½ |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 59 | .454 | 24 |
| Washington | 44 | 61 | .419 | 27½ |
| St. Louis | 43 | 64 | .402 | 29½ |

**Results Aug. 12**

**New York 4, Boston 0.**
**Detroit 2, Cleveland 0.**
**Cleveland 4, Detroit 1.**
**Washington 9, Philadelphia 3.**
**St. Louis 6, Chicago 6 (14 inns).**

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 71 | 38 | .651 | |
| Brooklyn | 69 | 39 | .639 | 1½ |
| Pittsburgh | 58 | 46 | .558 | 10½ |
| Cincinnati | 56 | 48 | .538 | 12½ |
| New York | 51 | 52 | .495 | 17 |
| Chicago | 46 | 62 | .426 | 24½ |
| Boston | 44 | 62 | .415 | 25½ |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 77 | .274 | 40½ |

**Results Aug. 12**

**Philadelphia 2, Boston 1 (13 inns.).**
**New York 8, Brooklyn 5.**
**New York 2, Brooklyn 0.**
**St. Louis 8, Chicago 7.**
**Only games scheduled.**

Dutch Meyer, second basing now for Detroit, hit 20 home runs in half a season at Buffalo.

The first Big Ten football games are scheduled Oct. 4.

### Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Mel Ott and Cliff Melton, Giants**—Ott batted in six runs with two homers to win first game from Dodgers; Melton pitched three-hitter for shutout in nightcap.

**Tommy Livingston, Phillies**—Knocked home winning run against Braves with double in 13th.

**Spud Chandler, Yankees**—Blanked Red Sox on six hits.

**Buddy Lewis and Dutch Leonard, Senators**—Lewis hit two home runs and Leonard pitched six-hit ball to beat Athletics.

**Frank Crespi, Cardinals**—Made four hits and singled two runs home in eighth inning to win see-saw game from Cubs.

**Pete Appleton, White Sox, and Bob Muncrief, Browns**—Each pitched seven scoreless innings in relief in 14-inning tie.

**Al Benton, Tigers, and Al Milnar, Indians**—Benton shut out Cleveland on four hits in opener; Milnar retaliated with five-hit performance to win second game.

### Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Aug. 12**

**International League**
Baltimore 8-2, Newark 6-4.
Syracuse 7-6, Jersey 6-5.
Rochester 5-4, Buffalo 3-5.
Montreal 7, Toronto 4.

**American Association**
Toledo 4-8, St. Paul 2-2.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 4.
Kansas City 8, Indianapolis 6.
Milwaukee 4, Louisville 2.

**Pacific Coast League**
San Diego 6, Los Angeles 5 (10 innings).
Hollywood 9-3, Seattle 6-4 (2nd, seven innings).
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 2.
Portland 10, Oakland 4.

**Texas League**
Houston 5-7, San Antonio 0-2.
Tulsa 3-0, Oklahoma City 2-2.
Shreveport at Beaumont, rain.
Only games.

**Southern Association**
Chattanooga 8-0, Little Rock 7-5.
Atlanta 10, Memphis 6.
Birmingham 9, Nashville 3.
New Orleans 18-3, Knoxville 2-0.

**Eastern League**
Scranton 4-5, Albany 2-8.
Hartford 3-1, Williamsport 2-4 (2nd 10 innings).
Wilkes-Barre 4, Binghamton 0.
Elmira 9-8, Springfield 0-3.

### Elser in Marines

NEW YORK (AP)—Peter Elser, left tackle on Harvard's football team for the last three years, has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and appointed Public Relations officer for the New York recruiting district, Lieut.-Col. Walter G. Sheard, Marine recruiting officer, announced.

The district embraces eastern New York State, including Long Island, northern New Jersey and the southern part of Connecticut.


★ ★

# There's Some Good News in the Rubber Situation

★

I would like to talk to you about rubber and tell you some of the reassuring things as I see them today.

This is a good time to do it because you, like a good many other Americans, may be wondering if you will be able to buy new tires during the months ahead.

We, at Goodyear, are making this report to you because we feel it is our responsibility to keep you informed. You have helped us build our business to what it is today, and we want you to know the full facts as we see them here in Akron.

As I write this, we sincerely believe there will be enough tires for those who need them if everybody helps and something unforeseen does not develop.

Statistically, the rubber industry is in good shape today to care for present needs. The Government, through the Rubber Reserve Company, is importing more rubber than is needed for current requirements. Thus the Government and the rubber industry are co-operating in a sensible policy of storing up for a "rainy day."

I'd like to emphasize that there is *no shortage of rubber*. No such condition exists as in some other basic materials needed for National Defense. There is, further, no shortage of production facilities in the rubber industry.

Goodyear is co-operating fully with the Government in an increasing number of defense activities. These include airplane parts and tires, barrage balloons and dirigibles, bullet-puncture-sealing gas tanks and hose, gas masks, and inflated rubber boats—as well as special tires for tanks, trucks, and motorcycles.

At the same time, we aim to serve the public by making as many automobile tires as we can to prevent a tire shortage and to maintain Goodyear quality throughout.

This is important because our test records show that good tires not only give more miles per dollar than cheap tires, but they use considerably less rubber per thousand miles traveled.

We hope you'll be able to buy Goodyear Tires whenever you need them. But we also want to show you how you can make your tires last longer. That will mean a saving to you, of course; and in addition it will help conserve the rubber so vital to our National Defense program. A few suggestions along these lines are printed below.

We are happy to offer you the advice and co-operation of the Goodyear Dealer in your neighborhood on any tire problem. We've taken a lot of care over the past forty years to select and train Goodyear Dealers so that they could help you get the greatest mileage from your tires, with the greatest safety, at the lowest cost per mile.

These days, particularly, they are ready, and as eager as we are, to serve you in every way they can. You'll find it well worth while to visit them regularly.

And remember, this is a time for *all* of us to use rubber wisely and to buy normally according to actual needs.

P. W. Litchfield

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

**HOW TO MAKE YOUR TIRES LAST LONGER**

***Do not drive over 50!*** Tires wear out 62% faster at 70 miles an hour than at 50. Safe driving speeds also save gasoline, oil, money and lives.

***Check tire pressures every week.*** Too little pressure breaks down sidewalls. Too much pressure wears out center of the tread.

***Make sure your brakes are properly adjusted and your wheels balanced and in line.*** A wheel one-half inch out of line drags a tire 87 feet sideways in every mile.

***Rotate your tires.*** Reverse the direction of the tires every 2000 to 3000 miles. Have a competent tire dealer do this and ask him to check your tires for cuts and bruises at the same time. This is good economy and may prevent a serious accident.

***For added safety and economy, replace inner tubes with LifeGuards.*** This reserve *tire-within-a-tire* lets you use *all* the mileage in *your* tires without fear of a disastrous blowout accident. And with LifeGuards you can safely have your good tires regrooved and retreaded. You can install LifeGuards—the modern safety successor to the inner tube—in tires now in service or in new tires.

***Have your tires retreaded*** by a competent dealer, if the casings are good enough. A good retread gives you thousands of miles of additional service at low cost and lessens the danger of skidding.

***When you do buy a new tire, choose only a good tire of proved quality.*** Good tires give more miles per dollar than cheap ones, and they use less rubber per thousand miles traveled.

***WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET***

• Write today to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, for your copy of our new illustrated booklet telling how you may get more trouble-free, economical miles out of your tires.

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**Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales today (est.) | 450,000 |
| Previous days sales | 427,300 |
| 1941 volume to date | 86,683,889 |
| 1940 volume to date | 136,812,995 |

## Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—A mild rallying spirit flowered in today's stock market as the selling flow in some of the recently depressed leaders tended to dry up.

A sizable number of issues edged into the plus division after an unimpressive start. The majority of the gains held within fractional limits, and near the final hour the general range was somewhat mixed. Rails, coppers, mail orders and specialties were among the best performers. Dealings, again at a halting pace, were at the rate of around 450,000 shares.

Speculative circles found little bullish inspiration in the news and brokers attributed the narrow lift in buying interest to a willingness of Wall Streeters to play for a turn after nearly two weeks of slow decline.

Stocks on a better footing included U. S. Steel, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Harvester, Air Reduction, Union Carbide, Southern Railway and Great Northern preferred.

Lacking buoyancy were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Goodyear and Kennecott.

In the curb better marks were posted by American Cyanamid, Glen Alden Coal and Sherwin Williams. New Jersey Zinc and Humble Oil were backward.

### Bonds Advance

The general level of bonds advanced slightly today as gains, running as much as two points in some instances, overbalanced fractional losses.

Trading was in fairly good volume throughout the day although, toward the close, some sections of the list had little play.

Many of the lower priced rails, after an easy opening, turned higher as the session progressed, apparently under the urge of continued good earnings prospects. Some utilities also improved.

Among the more active advancers were Commercial Mackay incomes with warrant, Rock Island general 4s of '88, St. Paul 5s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Portland General Electric 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, and New York & Long Branch 4s.

Among the foreign government dollar loans, the Latin Americans were the best performers, while most of the list was ignored.

U. S. Governments held steady in over-the-counter dealings and there was little action in federals on the stock exchange.

## Crude Oil Output Sets All-Time High In August 9 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute reported the nation's daily average crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 9 was 3,911,950 barrels, an all-time high record, compared with 3,475,300 barrels in the comparable week a year ago. The previous record was a daily average of 3,909,400 barrels for the week ended Aug. 5, 1939.

Small increases in most oil states and a large increase in Texas output caused the record, 216,700 barrels above the daily average of the previous week, figures showed.

At the same time stocks of aviation gasoline rose to 7,772,000 barrels on Aug. 9, highest total on record. The A. P. I. reported both production and stocks in storage have been increasing steadily since the European war began. In October, 1929, refineries made 981,000 barrels of the high-octane fuel and stocks totaled 2,926,000 barrels. Production for the first five months of 1941 totaled 7,458,000 barrels, indicating a monthly output of about 600,000 barrels greater than when the war started.

During the week ended Aug. 9, refineries operated at 89.3 per cent of capacity, the institute said, indicating a crude run to stills of 3,835,000 barrels daily compared with 89.5 per cent and 3,845,000 barrels the week before and an average of 3,508,000 barrels in the comparable week a year earlier.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks totaled 86,022,000 barrels at the end of the week, compared with 86,779,000 barrels a week earlier and 87,681,000 a year before.

Estimated U. S. gasoline production was 12,542,000 barrels against 13,204,000 barrels the previous week.

Imports of crude and refined oils totaled 1,497,000 barrels, a daily average of 213,857 barrels, against 2,108,000 barrels and an average of 310,143 barrels daily the week before. Daily average receipts in bond, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, partly for re-export and partly as ships' supplies, were 52,900 barrels in the six months ended May 31, 1941.

## Carloadings Show Decline for Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Aug. 9 included:

| | Wk. Aug. 9 | Prev. Wk. | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 99,060 | 101,391 | 79,921 |
| Southern Railway | 48,007 | 48,782 | 38,403 |
| Chgo & North Western | 38,992 | 38,798 | 30,782 |
| Norfolk & Western | 30,932 | 30,746 | 25,839 |
| St. Paul | 34,037 | 33,610 | 27,905 |
| New Haven | 28,613 | 29,136 | 20,576 |
| Frisco | 18,453 | 18,917 | 12,011 |
| Chgo Great Western | 5,926 | 6,139 | 5,148 |
| Santa Fe | 30,805 | 31,124 | 23,709 |
| Great Northern | 30,915 | 29,906 | 26,759 |
| Northern Pacific | 16,310 | 17,165 | 14,770 |
| Missouri Pacific | 27,823 | 29,281 | 20,063 |
| Rock Island | 29,576 | 29,561 | 22,414 |
| Wabash | 16,807 | 16,867 | 13,032 |
| Southern Pacific | 49,175 | 49,519 | 37,957 |
| D. L. & W. | 19,161 | 18,983 | 14,928 |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54⅜ | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 5 | 54 | 53½ | 54 | + ⅛ |
| 51⅜ | 44 | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | — ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Adams Exp(.15g) | 14 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 19½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ¾ |
| 157⅛ | 12 | Addressog (1) | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | A'g 12 |
| 45 | 35¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 13 | 41½ | 41 | 41 | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 6 |
| ⅜ | 3¾ | Alaska Jun (½) | 6 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 5½ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | A'g 12 |
| 10⅝ | 6¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 15 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| 253⅜ | 18¼ | Alleg Lud (1½g) | 4 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 7¾ | Allen Ind (½g) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 167½ | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 2 | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | + ½ |
| 11⅜ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1a) | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | Jul 24 |
| 14⅜ | 11⅜ | Allied M (.2g) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | A'g 12 |
| 8¼ | 5¼ | Allied Stores | 19 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 84 | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 4 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 25⅜ | Allis-Ch Mfg(1g | 12 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29⅜ | + ½ |
| 21¼ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 11 | 21⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ¾ |
| 1⅝ | 1¼ | Am Leather | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 5 |
| 18 | 10 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jul 28 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 4 | 59½ | 59 | 59 | — ¼ |
| 187⅛ | 143⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.60g) | 7 | 183⅜ | 173¼ | 183⅜ | + ¾ |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 4 | 42½ | 42 | 42½ | +1 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 5 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | A'g 9 |
| 39 | 29⅞ | Am Br Sh (.90g) | 7 | 38 | 37¼ | 38 | +1 |
| 3 | 1 | Am Cable & R | 5 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 78½ | Am Can (4) | 5 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | — ⅛ |
| 185 | 171½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 179½ | 179½ | 179½ | A'g 12 |
| 34¾ | 23 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 10 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | — ⅛ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 2 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅛ | Am Ch & C 1.20g | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jul 30 |
| 121 | 98½ | Am Chicle 4a) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | A'g 8 |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Am Col'type(.60) | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | A'g 5 |
| 7¾ | 4⅝ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | A'g 12 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Am Crys S (¾g) | 9 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18 | + ½ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Am European | 1 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | A'g 12 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Am & F Pow | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 19½ | 11⅞ | Am FP $6 pf .90k | 2 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | A'g 8 |
| 23⅞ | 14¾ | Am FP $7pf 1.05k | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | A'g 11 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2g) | 5 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Am Hide & Lea | 5 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 9 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | A'g 4 |
| 51¼ | 44¼ | Am Home (2.40) | *1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | — ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 8 |
| 24¼ | 20 | Am Ice pf(½e) | 1 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | A'g 12 |
| 4¼ | 3¼ | Am Internat'l | 17 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 10⅜ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | A'g 12 |
| 50 | 48 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 5 | 47 | 47 | 47 | A'g 12 |
| 17⅛ | 10¾ | Am Locomotive | 6 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | + ⅜ |
| 95¼ | 79 | Am Loc pf(3½k) | 1 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | |
| 13¾ | 10¼ | Am M & F (.54g) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 15½ | Am Metal (3¼g) | 2 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | + ¼ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 12 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 30 | APL $6 pf(4⅛k) | 1 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 39 | 25 | APL $5 pf(3.44k) | 7 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 6 | Am Rad & S .30g | 4 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 157⅛ | 117⅜ | Am R Mill(1.05g) | 53 | 147⅜ | 141½ | 143⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Am Saf R (1¼g) | 4 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 101¼ | 71⅛ | Am Seating(½g) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 45⅜ | 34 | Am Sm&R (1½g | 1 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 1 | 153 | 153 | 153 | A'g 12 |
| 54 | 37 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | A'g 11 |
| 28½ | 19 | Am Stl Fd(1¼g) | 2 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | |
| 11¼ | 9⅜ | Am Stores (½g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 10 | Am Stove (.90g) | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | A'g 11 |
| 20⅝ | 13 | Am Sug R (1g) | 3 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | — ¾ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 2 | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| 19⅝ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 6 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| 168¾ | 148½ | Am T & T (9) | 7 | 153⅜ | 153¼ | 153¼ | — ⅜ |
| 73½ | 62 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¼ | — ¾ |
| 74½ | 62 | Am Tob B (5) | 14 | 70½ | 70¼ | 70¼ | — ¾ |
| 159 | 146¼ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | A'g 7 |
| 7 | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 29⅛ | 26⅛ | Am Viscose ½g | 23 | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26½ | |
| 143¾ | 114⅛ | Am Viscos pf (5) | 3 | 114¼ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | A'g 12 |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | Am Water Wks | 61 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 99⅛ | 82 | Am WW 1pf (6) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | A'g 12 |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | Am Woolen | 3 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 77¾ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7k) | 4 | 74¾ | 73½ | 74½ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 5 | Am Zinc L & S | 7 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 56¾ | 46⅛ | Am Zpr pf(33¼k) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | A'g 2 |
| 30 | 22⅛ | Anaconda (1½g) | 17 | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 16 | 11⅛ | Anchor-H (.30g) | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | A'g 11 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (½g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jul 23 |
| 2⅛ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 26 | Arch-D M (.85g) | 4 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | — 1¼ |
| 113¾ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | A'g 12 |
| 5½ | 4 | Armour Ill | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 68 | 47½ | Arm Ill pr pfl½g | 2 | 64 | 63¾ | 64 | + ½ |
| 70 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | A'g 5 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Armstrong 1¼g | 17 | 29¼ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅞ | Arnold C (½g) | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | A'g 7 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Artloom (⅜g) | 4 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | A'g 12 |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 6 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | + ¼ |
| 87½ | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | A'g 5 |
| 102½ | 87 | Assd D 2 pf(14k) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | A'g 9 |
| 35⅛ | 25¾ | Associates (2) | 1 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | — ¾ |
| 31⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF (1g) | 9 | 26⅜ | 26⅛ | 26⅜ | |
| 70¼ | 60¼ | Atch T&S Fpf(5) | 1 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | —1¼ |
| 28⅛ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 17 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 31⅜ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +1¼ |
| 41½ | 16½ | Atl G&W pf 2½g | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | A'g 12 |
| 24¼ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1) | 7 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| 110¼ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 108 | 108 | 108 | —1½ |
| 7½ | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (½g) | 1 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 50¼ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | + ¼ |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (1½g) | 2 | 69¼ | 69 | 69 | A'g 4 |
| 9¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack (.30g) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | A'g 7 |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Aviation Corp | 24 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 5 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 9 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 8⅞ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 3 | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 8½ | 5 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | A'g 12 |
| 10½ | 7 | Barber As (½e) | 2 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Barker Br (¾g) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall (.45g) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 247⅛ | 183¾ | Bath Ir Wks 3¾g | 4 | 213¾ | 211½ | 211½ | — ⅛ |
| 313⅝ | 253¾ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 2 | 271⅛ | 271⅛ | 271⅛ | A'g 12 |
| 27⅝ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat C pf (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 108 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 115 | 115 | 115 | A'g 5 |
| 8½ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 40 | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (3g) | 19 | 37⅜ | 36⅞ | 37⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 20⅞ | 14½ | Benef Ind (.85g) | 28 | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 52 | Benef Ind pf 2½ | 2 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | — ½ |
| 34¾ | 26¾ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29½ | — ½ |
| 89½ | 68⅛ | Beth Steel (4½g) | 45 | 69¼ | 68½ | 69 | — ⅜ |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 122⅜ | 122⅜ | 122⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 31⅞ | 23¼ | Bigelow S (3g) | 3 | 31⅛ | 31 | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 16½ | Black & Deck(2) | 4 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ¾ |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Blaw-Knox .30g | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Bliss & L (½g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 7 |
| 19 | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 10 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 35 | 25½ | Bohn Al&Br (1g) | 4 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | A'g 12 |
| 23⅜ | 17⅜ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | A'g 12 |
| 20⅛ | 18⅝ | Borden Co (.90g) | 3 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 16 | Borg-Warn .80g | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | —1 |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | Brew Corp (.20g) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Bridgeport (½g) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ¼ |
| 25⅜ | 18⅛ | Briggs Mfg (1g) | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 30 | Briggs & S(1½g) | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | A'g 11 |
| 44½ | 38 | Bristol-M (2.40) | 1 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 21⅜ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Bkly Un Gas | 2 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 33½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | Jul 28 |
| 23½ | 19½ | Bruns-Bal (1½g) | 2 | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19¾ | + ¼ |
| 12⅜ | 9 | Bucyrus-E (.40g) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 2 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Budd Wheel .45g | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | A'g 12 |
| 34¼ | 23¼ | Bullard Co (1g) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bullova Wat (2a) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | — ⅞ |
| 20⅞ | 15¾ | Burling (.95g) | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | A'g 12 |
| 56½ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 7⅜ | Burr Add (.45g) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | A'g 12 |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30g) | 6 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | A'g 12 |
| 23 | 19⅝ | But Bros pf(1½g) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | | ButteCop&Zinc | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Byers (AM) Co | 2 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack(½g) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ½ |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22⅜ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | A'g 12 |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf(2½) | 2 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | A'g 12 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Callahan Z-Lead | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | A'g 12 |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hecla(½g) | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Campb Wy(.85g) | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | A'g 11 |
| 13⅜ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry (.60) | 9 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 13 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 34 | Cannon M (1g) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | A'g 8 |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Capital Ad A | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | A'g 11 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpent Stl 1½g | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | A'g 1 |
| 3½ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10) | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | A'g 12 |
| 82 | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 5 | 77 | 76½ | 77 | |
| 50⅜ | 40 | Caterpill Tr (2) | 10 | 48½ | 48 | 48 | + ¼ |
| 29¾ | 18⅞ | Celanese (1g) | 19 | 26⅜ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | — ⅜ |
| 10⅜ | 7 | Celotex Cp (1a) | 3 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | A'g 11 |
| 22¾ | 15½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | A'g 9 |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Cent Ill NJ | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | A'g 9 |
| 12¼ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 22 | 12 | 11 | 11⅜ | — ⅞ |
| 4 | 2½ | Century Rib M | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | A'g 5 |
| 34⅞ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 2 | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ | |
| 58⅜ | 27⅜ | Cert-teed Prod | 4 | 33¼ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | A'g 8 |
| 21¼ | 15¾ | Chain Belt (¾g) | 3 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | A'g 8 |
| 21⅜ | 17½ | Cham P&F(¾g) | 1 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | A'g 11 |
| 18 | 12⅛ | Checker Cab | 3 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 44⅛ | 34¼ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 3 | 37⅛ | 37½ | 37⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 102½ | 93½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 16 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 8⅜ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | |
| 8¾ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 6 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 3¼ | 5 | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | A'g 12 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu Tool 1g | 7 | 18¼ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | A'g 5 |
| 54 | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 2 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | A'g 11 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | A'g 4 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | A'g 12 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 3 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 4 |
| 9½ | 8⅛ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 3 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | A'g 8 |
| 14¼ | 10¾ | Chickasha (¾g) | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | A'g 12 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 72⅛ | 55 | Chrysler (3g) | 17 | 57¼ | 56¾ | 57 | — ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 8¾ | City I & F (.60g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 3½ | 2¼ | City Stores | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅜ |
| 40½ | 30¼ | Clark Equip 1½g | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | A'g 9 |
| 33¾ | 24½ | Clev Gr Br(.80g) | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | A'g 8 |
| 40¾ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 6 | 40¾ | 40½ | 40⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 28½ | Cluett P (1¼g) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ⅛ |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (2¼g) | 1 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | —1½ |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | A'g 12 |
| 14⅝ | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (½a) | 2 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 103½ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | A'g 6 |
| 20¼ | 18⅛ | Collins & A 2¾g | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 14 | Col Fuel & I ¾g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | A'g 11 |
| 21¾ | 14¾ | Col Br A (1.35g) | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| 21 | 14¾ | Col Br B (1.35g) | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Col G&E (.10g) | 10 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 92½ | 7¼ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | A'g 6 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Colum Pict | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 21¼ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 2 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | A'g 11 |
| 8⅜ | 6¾ | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | A'g 12 |
| 31 | 21¾ | Coml Credit (3) | 25 | 23¼ | 21¾ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 104 | 99⅜ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | A'g 12 |
| 37⅞ | 27¾ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 19 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¾ | |
| 110 | 102½ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | A'g 12 |
| 11⅞ | 8⅜ | Coml Solv (¼g) | 5 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| ⅞ | ⅞ | Com'th & South | 92 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 65⅜ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 4 | 59 | 58⅝ | 59 | + ½ |
| 30⅛ | 24⅛ | Com Edis (1.80) | 17 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(¾g) | 5 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 18½ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 40¼ | 22½ | Cons Aire (2g) | 31 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38½ | + ½ |
| 15⅞ | 10½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 8⅛ | 5¾ | Cons Cop (½g) | 10 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 23⅜ | 17¼ | Cons Ed (1.60) | 29 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1073⅜ | 95 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 3 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 1¼ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 12 |
| 11 | 7¼ | Cons F pf (1⅝k) | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | A'g 12 |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 10 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6½ | 5¼ | Consol Oil (½) | 7 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | ¾ | Con RR Cuba pf | 3 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | |
| 7¼ | 2⅞ | Consol'n Coal | 6 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | A'g 11 |
| 30 | 15¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 3 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | A'g 8 |
| 106⅜ | 99 | Con Cow pf(4½) | 2 | 102⅜ | 102 | 102 | A'g 11 |
| 16½ | 12½ | Container (¾g) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 11 |
| 5¼ | 4⅜ | Cont Bak (new) | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 107 | 79 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | A'g 11 |
| 40½ | 31⅜ | Cont Can (1g) | 6 | 36¾ | 36 | 36 | — ⅛ |
| 91⅛ | 65⅜ | Cont Dia F (1) | 1 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | A'g 12 |
| 45⅛ | 35¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 2 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 25⅜ | Cont Motors | 16 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 26¾ | 17⅝ | Cont Oil (¾g) | 14 | 24½ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 15½ | Cont Steel (½g) | 

Commerce and Finance

# Federal Machinery Held Inadequate to Reduce Industrial Disputes

Business and Industry

## Standard, Ohio Stock Offered To the Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—F. S. Moseley & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., and Lee Higginson Corp. head a banking group offering to the public 186,667 shares of common stock, par value $25, of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

The shares are priced to the public at 44⅞ and are being sold by Ajax Pipe Line Corporation, which has agreed to apply the proceeds of the sale, first to the entire outstanding 51,000 shares of $7 preferred stock, and second (to the extent that the proceeds shall be sufficient therefor), to the redemption of, or payment of dividend arrears on its outstanding 61,429 shares of $7 second preferred stock pro-rata. The company, based on its present holdings of preferred stocks of Ajax Pipe Line Corporation, would receive approximately $1,500,000 on such purchase, redemption or payment.

The Standard Oil Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio on Jan. 10, 1870, and is the original Standard Oil Co. The company operates primarily in Ohio and nearby states and is engaged principally in the refining, marketing and transporting of crude petroleum and its products. The company and subsidiaries own and operate four refineries located at Cleveland, Toledo and Lima, Ohio, and Latonia, Ky., across the Ohio River from Cincinnati.

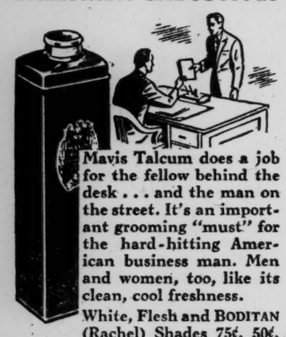
The outstanding capital of the company includes $5,000,000 serial debentures (2.65 per cent to 3 per cent)—maturing $625,000 each May 1, 1949-56; $3,500,000 2 per cent promissory note to bank — due $500,000 each May 31, 1942-48; $2,137,607.80 notes and mortgages payable; and 120,000 shares 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, par value $100; 756,265 shares of common, par value $25.

The consolidated profit and loss statement of the company and subsidiaries shows a net profit after all charges and federal taxes of $6,209,008 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, compared with $5,602,499 in 1939.

### C. & N. W. Orders Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago & North Western Railway Co. announced it has ordered 1,875 box cars and 250 ore cars costing more than $5,000,000. The orders were divided among American Car & Foundry, Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., General American Transportation Co., and Bethlehem Steel Co.


SALESMEN-EXECUTIVES



Mavis Talcum does a job for the fellow behind the desk . . . and the man on the street. It's an important grooming "must" for the hard-hitting American business man. Men and women, too, like its clean, cool freshness.

White, Flesh and BODITAN (Rachel) Shades 75¢, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢.

MAVIS TALCUM


### *Joins Reo Motors*

Carrier

**Howard R. Munshaw**

Appointed head of the coach division of Reo Motors, Inc. Mr. Munshaw was previously associated with Kalamazoo Coaches as president and general manager.

## OPACS Places Price Ceiling of 12 Cents Pound on Copper

WASHINGTON (AP)—A top price of 12 cents a pound has been placed on copper, use of which is already under Government control to conserve supplies for defense production.

The object of the price ceiling, a statement from the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply said, was the "equalization of copper prices to all consumers." The step was deemed necessary to prevent a price spiral growing out of the estimated 350,000-ton shortage of copper in the current year.

To eliminate the possibility that the price ceiling might reduce the output of copper in some areas where production expenses run higher than the ceiling figure, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, recommended Government purchase of the entire high-cost output at prices above the 12-cent level.

This will be done through the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Sales to this agency, the order provided, will be exempt from the ceiling.

Mr. Henderson estimated that more than 90 per cent of the present domestic output could be produced for 12 cents a pound or less. He added that the maximum price was the one at which most of the domestic output had been selling for almost a year.

The 12-cent maximum applies to copper of electrolytic grade, in the form of wire or ingot bars, delivered in carload lots at Connecticut Valley points. A top price of 11¾ cents a pound was set for casting copper made by fire refining to a standard of 99.5 per cent pure. Price premiums ranging from ¾ cent to 2 cents a pound will be allowed for less-than-carload lots sold by others than refiners or producers.

Mr. Henderson recently announced that negotiations would begin shortly between copper producers and refiners and Government officials looking toward an increase in domestic copper production.

## NAM Demands New Industrial Bill of Rights

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers called today for "a new bill of rights for American industry, workmen and management" to prevent the continuation of strikes in defense industries.

It issued a statement saying: "Despite the impelling urgency of defense production, the Nation has witnessed this week strikes which again illustrate the inadequacy of federal machinery to reduce industrial disputes.

**Agreements Violated**

"These recent strikes have even occurred in flagrant violation of agreements entered into by management and labor, approved by heads of three governmental agencies in which a two-year moratorium on strikes was subscribed to by all parties.

"At Kearny, N. J., for example, union members in the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. struck last Wednesday despite a signed obligation outlawing both walkouts and lockouts until June 22, 1943.

"Despite the two-year agreement, which included 12 per cent wage increases for workers, the union still sought a form of closed shop, and violated its agreement in order to enforce its demands.

"This strike at the Kearny Shipyard is not just another episode in the history of industrial disputes; it is a classic illustration of strike-madness which is sweeping the Nation; it focuses the attention of the whole people upon the basic underlying structure of our labor law as it affects the right to work.

"And before this country witnesses once again a return of that inviolable right to every workman, union member or not, a new bill of rights for American industry, workmen and management must be written.

**Sponging a Leak**

"No labor dispute can be solved by government seizure; this is merely sponging a leak which some day may become a flood.

"The Administration and the Congress must face today the fact that nearly 4,400,000 man-days of defense work irretrievably lost during the first seven months of 1941, worth an estimated $29,480,000 in defense construction, will be repeated again and again unless the responsibilities of labor are as firmly established under law as are those of management."

## Henderson Asks Liquidation of Open Rubber Positions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has asked the Commodity Exchange in New York to liquidate all open positions in rubber at prices prevailing at the close of trading on Tuesday, Aug. 12.

"Since rubber dealers are no longer permitted to enter into purchase contracts in the Far East for their own accounts," Mr. Henderson said, "the rubber futures market is no longer needed for hedging purposes. For this reason, the board of the exchange since June 24 has prohibited all trading in rubber except for the purpose of settling contracts that were opened on that date."

Mr. Henderson said that the purpose of his request was "to forestall the possibility of price fluctuation in the course of settling the open positions."

## Insurance Sales Fail to Keep Pace With Rising Business

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Current talk of a tax on life insurance dividend income, though not apparently likely to come to much this year at least, must be one more worry to an insurance high command currently being beset on all sides by new kinds of difficulties.

The only trouble is that rather than being the last straw, it is probably only another straw in the wind.

For the first half of 1941, new insurance sales have failed to keep pace with the general prosperity. They were up only 2.8 per cent for the first half over the first half of 1940, and for June were up only 8.8 per cent. Even after excluding group insurance, which is erratic in its movements, ordinary and industrial insurance were up jointly less than 5 per cent. Until recent years, life insurance sales have shown for a generation about the same logarithmic rate of year-in-year-out increase as automobile, sales and telephone connections. but in the first half of 1941 these latter were both up approximately 50 per cent over the same period of 1940.

Business activity this year is up way above 1929 and so is the national income; but in 1929 the sales of new life insurance totalled $19,250,000,000 while this year, according to the present rate, they will hardly exceed $13,000,000,000. Smallness of the gain in "ordinary" life sales might be partly explained by the uncertain economic outlook of the middle-income brackets which are its greatest market, but the mere 8.1 per cent increase in sales of "industrial insurance" is a poor reflection of the tremendous soaring of pay roll totals during the last 12 months.

Reason for the lag in insurance sales have to be a guess. One may be the effect of the two hostile TNEC monographs, Numbers 28 and 37, which appeared respectively in February and March this year and obtained for their misleading statistics a wide and voluminous citation in the left-wing press.

**Other Reasons**

A more important reason may of course be the worry of the middle-income brackets over the need of accumulating cash for next year's income tax and the more important possible dangers in a commitment to make regular premium payments in future years in the face of a prospect of higher and higher future taxes—for many insurance policyholders think of their taxes in approximately the same way as the year's outstanding large capital payments.

Another important reason may be the fear of "inflation" or at least of the possible danger of spending dollars of a present buying power to accumulate future dollars of a shrunken purchasing power; in this connection it may be significant that after adjustment for undisturbed interest payments, savings bank deposits and savings deposits in commercial banks have also made a post-depression comeback far in the rear of commercial bank net demand deposits or of national income; the same influence may be at work.

A further reason for the lag in insurance sales may be the fall in dividends, which in effect makes for an increased net cost for life insurance.

Vaguest but perhaps most important among the brakes on insurance sales may be the general feeling of uncertainty about the whole economic outlook, including the outlook for the social respectability of every form of that individual financial thrift.

The decline in dividends has been a serious one. The fall in investment income has forced the mutual companies to make so many dividend cuts in recent years that it is said that the total dividend income of policyholders in recent years has been reduced approximately $400,000,000 a year. In the case of some companies the decline has been nearly 50 per cent. For it must be remembered that dividend payments depend not on the total overall earnings which the companies can get from the investment of reserves, but on the excess which they can get over the rate on which the original premium was calculated. There have been 11 dividend reductions this year, for instance, among a group of companies which reported only four during all of 1940.

**Tax Problems**

In the same week that the report came out of Washington of possible new federal taxes on life insurance, the SEC and the Investment Bankers Association reported an agreement to seek legislation of Congress banning "private sales" of corporation bonds to groups of life insurance companies in blocks of over $3,000,000. Such sales in recent years have been running in the billions, in blocks as high as $100,000,000 at a sale.

The investment difficulties of the companies have been reflected recently in frequent changes in quotations on single-premium life annuities, in increases in non-participating premium rates, in restraints placed on investment types of contracts, and in the discouragement of payments of premiums in advance. Some of the companies have actually engaged in a quiet "sales demotion" campaign on certain types of annuities and other contracts which put troublesome investment problems on their shoulders. And the outlook is darkened by the fact that with an investment market so controlled as the present one, no upward turn in investment yields on high grade bonds now seems in prospect for the indefinite future.

While no figures are available or could be reliable, it seems likely that the increasing operations of the government under the Social Security Act must be providing both financial and psychological competition to the companies, particularly in their "industrial insurance" or dime-a-week business. New sales of insurance are also lagging in Britain, where ordinary insurance sold in 1940 was down 24.4 per cent below 1939 and 39.7 per cent below 1938, while industrial insurance sales were down 6.6 per cent and 12 per cent respectively for the same comparisons.

**Public Relations**

One more reason deserves mention for the lag in the insurance business and for the difficulties which beset the companies. Their recent public relations policies have been pretty ostrich-like. When the TNEC people attacked them, the testimony was nominally addressed to them but actually to the public. But the companies answered the TNEC "experts" in their "Statement" of last August and their "comments" of last March, in such technical language, that a man had to dig through their answers to get the point. In short, they answered the TNEC people looking straight at them, instead of at the public. While the TNEC report was being widely quoted in a hostile press as showing an alarming rate of lapse and surrender, the "Institute of Life Insurance" was running institutional ads harping on the companies' long record of faithful stewardship—a very worthy point, but wholly uninteresting at that particular time to a public which was being told, by the misuse of statistics, that the companies over-sold and high-pressured insurance at rates determined by collusion. During the entire period of active innuendo, false implication, distortion, and ridicule—one writer painted a deft simian caricature of the companies by saying "I like to think of the frock-coated directors in the Metropolitan tower chatting over their peanut crop"—the companies made virtually no reply and some of the biggest definitely decided to lie low, publicity-wise, till the thing blew over. Such feeble public relations policies seem to be already bearing fruit.

Incidentally, the Metropolitan directors don't wear frock coats, but the public relations policy of nearly the entire industry, with the possible exception of Northwestern, seems to come down from the days of frock coats and "Life with Father."

## Gold Imports Up $800,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports rose to $7,739,600 in the week ended August 6.

The Commerce Department said the figure was about $800,000 more than the preceding week.

Principal shipments included $2,741,180 from Canada, $2,158,599 from the Philippine Islands, and $1,995,042 from India.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve Banks increased $19,211,453 to a total of $1,963,725,148.

Silver imports dropped almost in half to $705,929, including $236,421 from Mexico and $152,343 from Canada.

Gold exports were $1,719 and silver exports were $7,469.

### A. E. Staley Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of 50,000 shares of common and 4,000 shares of preferred stock of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ills., by a group headed by Smith, Barney & Co. The common was priced at $14.50 and the preferred $103.50 a share. The stock represented holdings of the estate of the late A. E. Staley and certain trusts established by him. The company is a leading manufacturer of corn and soybean products.

## Steel Output Is 63 Per Cent Over Year 1917

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age said in its weekly review of the steel industry:

"For the last 48 hours incoming mail bags in steel producing and consuming plants have been sagging with a special message from the Office of Production Management in which, for the second time in 23 years, the Government ordered all steel to be diverted to defense use where necessary for national defense. For the second time, makers of peacetime products must live off the leavings.

"After months of straining and stretching by steel makers to swell production — which at 47,730,225 net tons for the first seven months of 1941 was 63 per cent above the output for the corresponding period of 1917—defense agency leaders concluded that there was not enough steel for "immediate delivery" for all defense and peacetime uses.

**Defense Problems Mount**

"Of all the recent weeks of mounting defense problems, the U. S. metal producing and metal working industries are finding this week the most fructiferous. Steel producers are faced with a mountain of clerical work that compares favorably in size with any paper task of the depression and post-depression years. Steel orders estimated in number at more than a 1,000,000 must be reclassified under the new mandatory priority order which stipulates that each producer must file monthly reports with the Division of Priorities, summarizing by group and by product classification, orders received and shipments made during each month, and unfilled orders as of its last day. If defense orders are unreasonably rejected or delayed, the customer can protest and have the producer hauled off to the Priorities Division to explain. . .

"To persons closest to the defense picture it was growing clearer at midweek that the provisions of the OPM steel order must be applied with common sense. Where following the order literally would result in actual loss of steel production through drastic upsetting of rolling mill schedules, the mills are likely to use discretion, with government approval. One result of the ordering of full priorities on steel, which follows a similar order for pig iron on Aug. 6 and which will itself be followed shortly by special regulations governing distribution of alloy steels, is that the steel manufacturer is relieved of the burden of convincing unbelieving customers regarding the crushing pressure of demands for defense steel.

**Scrap Shortage**

"Of growing gravity to steel consumers and producers is the growing scrap shortage, already snowballing into a position where it gets a high priority rating on the country's list of unsolved problems. Largely because of this shortage, steel operations dropped a full percentage point this week to 98.5 per cent from 99.5 per cent last week. In some cases mill schedules are tapering at the end of each week because of lack of scrap.

"For most steel makers, the past week was another period of taking orders far above their capacity to produce. Bookings at big centers like Pittsburgh and Cleveland ranged from 120 to 130 per cent of capacity. To Build the 1820-mile-long pipeline submitted this week to Oil Co-Ordinator Ickes by 11 oil companies, the steel industry must find somewhere another 400,000 tons of steel, the elite material in the U. S. defense arsenal."

### Continental Motors Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Motors Corp. showed net profit of $1,224,129 equal to 41 cents a share in the six months ended April 30, compared with $207,739 or 7 cents a share in the corresponding six months of the preceding fiscal year.

## Switzerland's Economy Seen Needing Frequent Adjustments

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN—Switzerland's free purchasing is gradually and systematically being altered to keep in business beside the regimented pattern in vogue throughout this continent.

Rationing calls for extensive tabulative and clerical work in concerns where consumers' commodities are the stock in trade. One clerk said they were "overnourished" with new duties resulting from ration cards, some of which could be obviated if customers would figure out before reaching the shop the alternatives available in several classes of goods, deciding upon their choice instead of passing cards over the counter with the remark, "Give me all I can have."

This procedure inevitably results in wasted time, for clerks must go through the list of interchangeables, asking whether, for example, cornmeal is preferred in place of flour or if part of the fat quota is to be relinquished in favor of butter.

Taxing the shopkeeper's staff further is the job of pasting all ration card coupons on strips of "gummi" paper according to commodity and denomination, a procedure that must be conformed with as the percentage of goods sent out from factories depends on the number of coupons submitted.

A confusing interplay between Army and Government Authorities existed when it first became evident that a coffee shortage must be officially recognized. The initiative in the matter was taken by the Military who let it be known that retailers selling coffee should restrict sales, a practice many large shops immediately observed.

The Government then issued an order whereby tea, coffee and cocoa would appear on "Lebensmittel-Karten"—the Government's own ration cards. Coffee quotas, granted upon presentation of cards issued through grocery stores, were 125 grams a month to a person, while but 100 grams (1-5 lb.) is the Government amount now available.

Confiture manufacturers find sugar restrictions difficult and it is believed some concerns are using saccharin to counteract fruit acids. Rhubarb sauce, requiring a prohibitive quantity of sugar, satisfies the popular taste in many homes without infringing disastrously on sugar supplies when saccharin constitutes the sweetening agent. So widespread has the habit grown of substituting this coal tar product for sugar that it now appears in small tablets with the ratio to sugar (one tablet equals one teaspoon sugar) printed on the package. And for the convenience of those who may take tea at a place not offering sugar, there is the small ornamental box of saccharin tablets to carry in the purse.

Ration cards have 50 grams less butter, but this difference can be made up by those people willing to trade part of their fat coupons, for certain ones are marked "Fett oder Butter." It would seem this alternative applies principally to farmers who do their own butchering and have plenty of lard, for they are the only ration card holders in a position to forego any of the moderate allotments. Oil to the amount of 1½ deci-liters can be exchanged for 150 grams cooking fat, however at a time of year when "kopfsalat" is in favor, few care to avail themselves of this privilege.

French dressing in many homes has suffered a reversal from the standard three of oil to one of vinegar as a result of the oil bottle's premature depletion each month. No longer able to use oil of any kind in salad dressing, ingenious manufacturers have concocted their own versions of an acceptable sauce, conforming to regulations but, it is felt, leaving much to be desired in the matter of flavor. One brand lists in its composition vegetable extracts, vinegar, mustard and spices while the thick whitish color, common to most, is almost certainly known to be condensed milk.

Persistent reports claim milk and cheese will come under the list of rationed foods not later than this fall which will necessitate greater resourcefulness among salad dressing makers now using processed milk.


OBrion Russell & Co.

*INSURANCE of Every Description*

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111 Broadway New York
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Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company,
Trustee

Units of Beneficial Interest

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| Coffin & Burr Incorporated | Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc. |



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NOT A NEW ISSUE

186,667 Shares

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated in Ohio)

Common Stock
Par Value $25

Price $44⅞ per share

*Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned.*

F. S. MOSELEY & CO. SMITH, BARNEY & CO. LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION BLYTH & CO., INC. HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO.
Incorporated

August 13, 1941

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Price Ceiling Is Imposed On Raw Sugar

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—An incipient sugar "scare," second of the war, has led the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to clamp down a ceiling on raw sugar prices.

There is an "unusual abundance of sugar, not a scarcity," OPACS Chief Leon Henderson, assured the Nation as he set a ceiling of 3½ cents a pound on 96 degree raw sugars, duty paid, New York. He accused sugar speculators of having endeavored "all through the year to reap a profit at the expense of consumers throughout the country by frightening them with scarce reports of one kind or another."

"Consumers," Mr. Henderson said, "should not under any condition permit themselves to be cajoled into paying more for sugar in retail stores than at the present time."

The OPACS action was taken after cane refiners began a general advance in prices which would have to be passed along to the consumer after present stocks on grocery store shelves are exhausted.

Plans have been laid for conferences with processors and refiners to consider the question of also placing a ceiling on refined sugar prices, Mr. Henderson announced.

Sugar has been one of the most closely watched consumer items on the OPACS list, ever since memories of sugarless days in the World War led to a "scare" at the outbreak of the present war in the fall of 1939.

Increases in ocean freight rates have justified some increase in the price of sugar, but advances due to anticipated shipping shortage are entirely unjustified, OPACS officials have insisted all along.

Sugar quotas set by the Secretary of Agriculture have been adjusted to meet the war situation, with the supply exceeding by over 1,000,000 tons the actual consumption of last year.

The supply, according to Mr. Henderson, is "sufficient to give consumers the highest per capita consumption on record.

"The amount of sugar already received to date from off-shore areas or marketed by continental areas of production," he says, "is in the aggregate far greater than in other years. Total deliveries of sugar for January through June, 1941, are up 919,000 tons or about 30 per cent in excess of the first half of last year."

The 3½ per cent price, fixed as a ceiling, is the same that prevailed in mid-July, prior to recent advances. It is .30 per pound under the price of 3.8 cents prevailing on August 11.

## Raw Wool Demand Maintains Prices

Raw wools of the fine grades is in demand at firm prices. Some business is being done in other grades also. Mills are inclined to buy raw materials in a fairly steady volume, as they continue to book new orders for their goods. Those making civilian goods appear more willing to buy, perhaps, than mills working on Government orders, and they absorb goodly quantities of Australian merinos.

In fact, business is fairly substantial in fine Australian merino wools, around $1.05 scoured basis, including duty, for super warps, and three to five cents less for good topmaking fine wools, scoured, and including duty.

A better demand than that of recent weeks is being experienced for coarse South American apparel class wools and prices are inclined to strengthen.

Sorted adult mohair is in a fair demand at firm prices but original bag Texas mohair, quoted at 62 to 63 cents for adult, is slow. Some sales of sorted kid mohair are being made around $1 for first kid and 88 to 90 cents for second kid.

## Engineering Awards Set High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Contracts awarded for heavy engineering construction in July exceeded all previous records for the construction industry, Engineering News-Record said.

The total was $958,663,000, an average of $191,733,000 for each of July's five weeks.

The average weekly volume was 30 per cent greater than the previous record high, which was established in June of this year, and was 120 per cent larger than July, 1940.

Federal construction, primarily for defense purposes, also reached a record high and was responsible for the huge rise in total construction volume. Comparison of awards by various classes follows:

| | July, 1941 (5 weeks) | Prev. Mon. (4 weeks) | Year ago (4 weeks) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private | $86,342,000 | $97,259,000 | $68,550,000 |
| State and municipal | 128,780,000 | 132,529,000 | 107,085,000 |
| Federal | 743,541,000 | 359,433,000 | 172,217,000 |
| Total | 958,663,000 | 589,221,000 | 347,852,000 |

## Dow-Jones Averages

**Stock Prices**

| | 30 Ind. | 20 Rails | 15 Util. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net change | | | |
| Today's close | | | |
| Previous close | 125.81 | 29.86 | 18.34 |
| 1941 high | 133.59 | 30.88 | 20.65 |
| 1941 low | 115.30 | 26.54 | 16.82 |

*Preliminary

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3⅜s 47-43 | 105.28 | 105.28 | 105.28 |
| 1 3⅛s 46-44 | 107.18 | 108.18 | 108.18 |
| 1 2¾s 47-45 | 108.70 | 108.10 | 108.10 |
| 4 3s 48-46 | 110.10 | 110.10 | 110.10 |
| 25 2s 47 | 105.29 | 105.26 | 105.29 |
| 1 2¾s 51-48 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 109.8 |
| 7 3⅛s 52-49 | 112.20 | 112.20 | 112.20 |
| 2 2½s 52-50 | 107.16 | 107.16 | 107.16 |
| 4 2¾s 65 60 | 110.9 | 110.9 | 110.9 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 2¼s 44-42 | 101.30 | 101.30 | 101.30 |

**New York City Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 3s 80 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 14 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 90⅞ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 18 Alleghany cv 5s 49 | 77½ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 115 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 64 | 62½ | 64 |
| 3 Am & For P5s 2030 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| 24 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| 3 Am Int 5½s 49 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 12 Am T&T 3½s 43 | 101 1-32 | 101 1-32 | 101 1-32 |
| 3 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 9 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 41 Am T&T 3s 56 wi | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 1 Am WW&E 6s 75 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 1 Arm Del 4s 55 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 6 AT&SF 4s 95 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 AT&SF T Sh 4s 58 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 2 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 14 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 80½ | 193¼ | 80½ |
| 1 A C Line 4½s 64 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 2 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 B&O 1st mtg 4½s 48 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 1 B&O 95 stA | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 7 B&O 2000 st D | 34¼ | 34 | 34 |
| 3 B&O st F | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 15 B&O cv 6o st | 31¾ | 31⅜ | 31¾ |
| 15 B&O 4s 48 | 61 | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 1 B&O SW 50 st | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 10 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51 | 49½ | 48¾ | 49½ |
| 6 Bang&Ar cv 5s 51 st | 49¼ | 48& | 49¼ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 32 Bost&Me 4½s 70 | 33½ | 32⅞ | 33½ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 70 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct | 67⅜ | 6½ | 67⅜ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 Can Pac 5s 54 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 11 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 77⅛ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 5 Can Pac 4s perp | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ |
| 1 Caro C&O 4s 65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 15 Celanese 3s 55 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 5 Cen of Ga 5s 59C | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 8 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 53 | 52½ | 53 |
| 2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 70⅞ | 70½ | 70⅞ |
| 5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 183¼ | 183¼ | 183¼ |
| 1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg | 171½ | 171½ | 171½ |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s 48 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 6 C&O 4½s 92 | 131¾ | 131¾ | 131¾ |
| 7 C&O 3½s 96 D | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 31 Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17⅝ |
| 2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 1 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 17 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 80⅜ | 80 | 80⅜ |
| 9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 96⅜ | 96¼ | 96⅜ |
| 6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 92½ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| 12 Chi&E Ill inc 97 | 29 | 28½ | 29 |
| 3 ChGt W2Inc 4½s 2038 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 10 ChIGt West 4s 88 | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66¾ |
| 3 Chi I&L 6s 66 | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| 3 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 83 CMSP&Pac 5s 75 | 11⅞ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 43 CMSPGP aj 5s 2000 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 2 CM&SP 4½s 80C | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 5 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 2 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 4 Chi&NW4½s 49 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 27 Chi&NW24½s 2037C | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 20 Chi&NW 4s 87 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ |
| 131 CRI&P 4½s 52A | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| 117 CRI&P 4s 88 | 23 | 21⅞ | 23 |
| 5 CRI&P 4s 89 et | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 10 CRI&P 4s 88 ct | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 99 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 30 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62 | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97⅞ |
| 19 Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 95¼ | 94⅝ | 95¼ |
| 85 Choc Okl & G 5s 52 | 20 | 17 | 20 |
| 3 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 54 | 53¼ | 54 |
| 8 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 Clev Un Term 5s 73 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C | 67¼ | 67 | 67¼ |
| 4 Col&So 4½s 80 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 5 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 110 Coml Mack inc 6s ww | 54¼ | 52 | 53⅜ |
| 21 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s-58 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 7 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¾s 69 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 8 Cuba NoRy5½s42rct | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 1 Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 30 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 55 | 54¼ | 55 |
| 15 D&RG 4½s 36 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅝ |
| 38 D&RG 4s 36 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 1 D&RG West 5s 55 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 2 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 12 D&RGWest 5s 78 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 2 E✓ Auto L 2¼s 60 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 3 E-gin Joliet&E 3¼s 70 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 24 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 41 Erie2 rfg 5s 75 | 30½ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 5 Erie 1st 4s 96 | 91⅞ | 91¾ | 91⅞ |
| 10 Erie gen lien 4s 96 | 57 | 56⅝ | 57 |
| 10 Erie cv 4s 53 A | 51½ | 51¾ | 51½ |
| 3 Erie cv 4s 53 B | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ |
| 40 Erie 4½s 2015 wi | 50¾ | 49¾ | 50½ |
| 11 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 91¼ | 91⅜ | 91¼ |
| 9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 94¼ | 93¾ | 94¼ |
| 11 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 18 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 102¼ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 98⅜ | 98 | 98 |
| 10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 83 | 83 | 82 |
| 16 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 3 Houst'n O Tex 4¾s 54 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 3 Hudson Coal 5s62A | 37½ | 37¼ | 37½ |
| 45 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 43¼ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 14 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 5 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 43⅜ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 19 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 2 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 33 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a | 46⅜ | 46 | 46⅛ |
| 2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 1 Int Grt Nr 5s 56 B | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 2 Int Paper 5s 47 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 6 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ |
| 25 Int T&T 5s 55 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 3 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 6 K C South 5s 50 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 2 K C Term 4s 60 | 108½ | 106⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 24 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 78½ | 78 | 78½ |
| 3 Las Gas 5½s 60 D | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| 1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 36¼ | 36 | 36 |
| 3 Leh Val 4½s20032streg | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 31 | 30⅜ | 31 |
| 1 Liggett & M 7s 44 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 1 Liggett & M 5s 51 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 | 96⅞ | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| 2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 6 Lorillard Co 7s 44 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ |
| 6 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 86⅞ | 86⅜ | 86⅞ |
| 3 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 86⅞ |
| 1 Maine Cen 4s 45 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 5 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 51⅝ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 1 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| 2 Mich Cen 3½s 52 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 5 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 68½ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Mo K & T cn 5s 34 ct | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅜ |
| 12 MSP&SSM 4s 1st 5s 38 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 8 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A | 28 | 27¾ | 28 |
| 7 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 M-K-T 4½s 5 78 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ |
| 13 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 23⅜ | 23 | 23 |
| 5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 74 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 27¼ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 9 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 38 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 13 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 12 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 42 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| 23 Mo&Essex 4½s 55 | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 41¾ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ |
| 5 NashSha&StI4s78 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 6 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| 3 New Eng T&T 5s 52 | 123¾ | 123⅜ | 123⅜ |
| 1 N Or Term 4s 53 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 10 NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 15 NY & Long Br 4s 41 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 63 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 60½ | 60⅛ | 60¼ |
| 32 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55½ |
| 5 NYC cn 4s 98 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 17 NYC 3¾s 46 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 18 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ |
| 10 NYC & HR 4s 42 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| 20 NYChi&StL 6s 41 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |
| 16 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 61⅞ | 61¼ | 61½ |
| 11 NY Ch¾StL 4s 46 | 93¾ | 93⅜ | 93¾ |
| 5 N Y Connect 3½s 65 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1 NY Edis 3½s 66 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| 70 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 7 NY W & Bost 4½s 46 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 Norfolk & Sou 5s 41 ct | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 1 Norf & W 4s 96 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| 1 Nor Am Co 4s 59 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 Nor Ohio 5s 45 unst | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 35 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 64¼ | 64 | 64 |
| 3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 4 Argentine 4½s 48 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| 1 Argentine 4½s 71 | 76 | 76 | 74 |
| 27 Australia 5s 55 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 14 Australia 5s 57 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 47 Australia 4½s 56 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 1 Belgium 6½s 49 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 14 Brazil 8s 41 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 32 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ |
| 32 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 1 Brisbane 5s 57 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 6 Budapest 6s 62 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 6 Buen A 4½s 57 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ |
| 1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 2 Canada 5s 52 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Canada 4s 60 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 3 Canada 3½s 61 | 92 | 91¾ | 92 |
| 5 Canada 3s 68 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| 1 Canada 3s 67 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 2 Canada 2¼s 44 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 12 Chile 7s 42 asd | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 11 Chile 6s 60 asd | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 5 Chile 6s 6s Jan | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 6 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 30 Colomb 6s 61 Jan | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 32 Colomb 3s 70 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 10 Costa Rica 7s 51 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 3 Cuba 4½s 49 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 50 Cuba 4½s 77 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 15 Den 6s 42 wd | 65 | 64 | 65 |
| 6 Denmark 4½s 62 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 1 Den 4½s 62 wd | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Finland 6s 45 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 3 Ger Gov 5½s 65 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| 13 Ger Govt 7s 49 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 Haiti 6s 52 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 2 Japan 5½s 65 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 1 Met Water 5½s 50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 9 Mex 6s asd 33 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 Mex 5s asd 45 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 46 Mex 4s 04 asd 54 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| 72 Mex 4s 10 4s asd 45 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 9 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 Norway 4½s 65 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ |
| 2 Norway 4½s 65 wd | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 2 Orient Dev 6s 53 | 27½ | 27½ | 27 |
| 3 Panama 5½s 94 A st | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 2 Peru 7s 59 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 20 Peru 1st 6s 60 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅜ |
| 2 Prague 7½s 52 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 Rio de Jan 8s 46 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 6 Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| 1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 67 | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ |
| 2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 3 Taiwan El P 5½s 71 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1 Urug 4½s 4½s 78 | 48 | 48 | 48 |

Total today, $3,971,000; previous day, $5,459,300; week ago, $5,531,800; year ago, $3,008,700; two years ago, $3,667,100. Jan. 1 to date, $1,346,901,175; year ago, $980,813,925; two years ago, $1,012,608,325.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 13

**Europe†**

| Sterling: | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cables‡ | $4.03¾ | $4.03¾ | $4.03 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2340 | .2340 | s |
| Italy—lira | .0526x | .0526x | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4000x | .4000x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2388 | .2388 | .4537 |
| Greece—d'chma | .0068x | .0068x | .0220 |
| Spain—peseta | .0920 | .0920 | **.1468 |
| Finland—finm k | .0205x | .0205x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1977x | .1977x | .2961 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0401 | .0401 | .0748 |
| Yugos'via—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0208 |

**South America**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arg'tina—peso†‡ | .2390 | .2395 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis†‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso† | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol† | .1500 | .1500 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .4550 | .4550 | .6583 |

**Far East**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan—yen | .2362x | .2362x | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3032 | .3032 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5329 | .5329 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2538 | .2538 | * |
| Shanghai-dol | .0513 | .0494 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4751 | .4751 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |

**Canada**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada—dollar | .8863 | .8900 | 1.6931 |

**Mexico**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico—peso | .2070x | .2070x | * |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

## Rock Island Adds Rail Line

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad announced awarding of a contract to Condon & Kiewit, Omaha, to build 15 miles of main rail line between Mercer and Princeton, Mo. The road also awarded a contract to Alexander & Repass, Des Moines, Iowa, to construct a new bridge over the Grand River near Princeton. The road said work on the improvement is expected to begin immediately and require about 10 months to complete.

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

**Industrial Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Hardware Co | 21½ | 24 |
| *Aetna-Standard Engineering | 7¾ | 9 |
| American Manufacturing | 23 | 25½ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 80 | 84 |
| American Wringer Co | 6 | 7¼ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 22½ | |
| †Amoskeag Co pf | 73 | 77 |
| Appleton Company | 25 | 27 |
| Appleton Company 7 pf | 105 | 109 |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3⅜ | 4½ |
| Arlington Mills | 39¼ | 42¼ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 24 | 26 |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 2⅜ | 3¼ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 15¼ | 17½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 28⅜ | 30¾ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 111 | |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 6⅞ | 8 |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 67½ | 72½ |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 102 | |
| Boston Wharf Company | 14 | 16½ |
| Boston Women Hose & Rub | 34 | 37 |
| Botany Worsted Mills pf | 4⅛ | 4⅞ |
| Brinks Inc | 78 | |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 4½ | 5⅜ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 38 | |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 33¾ | 36¾ |
| Colyer Insulated Wire Co | 13 | 15 |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 27½ | 30½ |
| Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf | 106 | |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 26½ | 29¾ |
| Draper Corporation | 68½ | 72½ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 133¾ | 153¾ |
| Eastern Corporation | 5⅝ | 6⅞ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 16½ | 18½ |
| Exolon Co | 13¼ | 15¼ |
| Family Loan Society $nc | 15 | 17½ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 24 | 26½ |
| Franklin Process | 31¼ | 34¼ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 9 | 10½ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 14¾ | 16¾ |
| General Machinery | 28 | 31 |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 12¾ | 14¾ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 18 | 22 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 7½ | 8¼ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 66¾ | 71¾ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 24½ | 27½ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 39 | 41½ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 61 | 66 |
| Greenfield TD 50 cts pf | 18½ | |
| Harrington & Richardson | 4¾ | 6 |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 8½ | 10½ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 12½ | 14½ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 18¾ | 21 |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 24¾ | 27 |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 19 | 21 |
| Hygrade Sylvania Corp | 39½ | 41½ |
| Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf | 44¼ | 46¼ |
| Keith George E Co | 9 | |
| Kendall Company | 9¼ | 11½ |
| Kennedy5s Inc pf | 18 | 20 |
| King-Seeley Corp | 7¾ | 9 |
| Landers Parry & Clark | 19¾ | 22¾ |
| Lawrence Portland Cement | 16½ | 18½ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 22¼ | 24¼ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107½ | |
| Ludlow Mfg Associates | 105 | 110 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 32 | 34½ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 57 | 60 |
| Merck & Co | 293¾ | 301¾ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 26 | 28 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 87 | 89½ |
| Millers Falls Company | 200 | 245 |
| Nashawena Mills | 123¼ | 143¾ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 66 | 70 |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 9½ | 11½ |
| Nashua Manufacturing 1st pf | 50½ | 52½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 11½ | 13½ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 7½ | 9½ |
| National Shirt Shops | 4¾ | 5¾ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 

# U. S. Prepares to Double Defense Aid for Allies

By Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON Aug. 13—The United States is ready to double its defense aid to the Allies.

It became known today that the second lend-lease program, with a total appropriation of at least $6,000,000,000, awaits only the return of President Roosevelt to be submitted to Congress.

This enlargement of funds is to be sought at once notwithstanding the fact that something over $1,000,000,000 of the original $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation remains to be allocated to Federal agencies which contract for war-aid supplies.

Administration officials indicated that while Russia has not yet asked for any military resources under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act, some request may be forthcoming soon. This may be particularly for foodstuffs, since the devastation of much of the Ukrainian wheat fields is certain to sharpen acuteness of European food shortages this winter.

**Food Shortage Seen**

As a matter of fact, a substantial amount of the new lend-lease appropriation is expected to be allocated to the purchase of food supplies. Direct military aid will center around aircraft, especially heavy and medium bombers. More artillery usable for an invasion of the European continent also will be ordered.

It is understood that the new lend-lease agricultural requirements may run as high as $2,000,000,000.

Washington's defense developments, however, were not limited to ways and means of helping other countries defeat the Axis. They showed the United States active on its own in a variety of directions.

**"Blimp" Patrol**—The American Navy, it was announced, will establish a "blimp" patrol over the Atlantic and Pacific coastal waters extending to outlying bases to check movements of foreign warships and locate mines.

Officials in the Navy Department said that first deliveries of the big lighter-than-air ships from an order of six now being completed by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, will be used to start this long-range patrol which conceivably can extend to the Phillippines in the Pacific and to Iceland in the Atlantic.

**Economic Defense** — Presiding over the first meeting of the Government's new Economic Defense Board, Vice-President Wallace explained that at least 25 different Federal departments and agencies have been assigned by Congress to functions pertaining to economic defense and that the role of the new Board will be to exchange views and co-ordinate these functions in the most effective manner.

Present at the meeting besides the Vice-President were Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle, and Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

**Production Speed-Up**—Under an executive order signed by President Roosevelt, the Government suspended the eight-hour day for mechanics and laborers employed by the War Department on construction of air fields, troop housing units, fortifications, and similar public works projects

Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, said the order was promulgated because of the necessity of completing all military projects at the earliest possible date. It applies to War Department public works projects in the United States only. Similar orders were issued earlier affecting workers engaged in outlying defense areas.

At the same time, the Office of Production Management's defense contract service was reorganized in order to stimulate subcontracting to small manufacturers and to increase employment for displaced non-defense workers. The Service is now set up as an autonomous bureau responsible directly to the OPM, and will keep a constant check on subcontracting methods and is empowered to initiate mandatory subcontracting clauses in defense contracts if voluntary methods continue to fail.

**This Way Out**—The United States is initiating new moves to replace all German pilots on South and Central American air lines by Latin-Americans trained in the United States. A $1,500,000 pilot training program will be started this fall under the direction of the War and State Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Office of Inter-American Relations. They expect to turn out nearly 600 pilots and technicians in a year.

# House Extends Draft Term 18 Months by 203 to 202

*Continued from Page 1*

listed regulars, reservists and national guardsmen.

2. A bonus of $10 for each month beyond the original one year established by the Draft and National Guard Acts. This amendment was adopted 131 to 84.

**Declared Against Popular Will**

These provisions already have been approved by the Senate and there remains very little difference now between the two bills. In the long run, the major effect of the Administration's narrow squeak may be to inspire caution and slow down aggressive White House action against the Axis although there are many Democratic leaders who charge that the opposition sentiment in this instance is out of line with the will of the public.

The measure carries a declaration that "the national interest is imperiled," which opposition leaders were unable to strike out. An omnibus motion to send the bill back to Committee was defeated 215 to 190, just before the final roll-call Administration leaders were confident as the result of this vote, having been in command of the situation all day. As the facts turned out, however, opponents had voted for the most drastic bill possible, in order to mobilize the greatest amount of opposition when the final show-down came.

**Opponents Charge Hysteria**

The almost solid Republican minority charged that the House was in the grip of "hysteria" and declared that national peril had diminished rather than increased in the past year.

A dramatic moment came when Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, ranking majority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, brusquely rose and announced that the Vichy Government was at that instant aligning itself with Hitler. Even as he talked, he cried, there was coming over the wires from France a speech announcing this new addition to Hitler's strength, as House opponents were charging "hysteria."

The Republican side was summed up by Representative Forest A. Harness of Indiana. "If you believe we face a national emergency you should vote for this bill," he said. "If you do not, we should merely keep the National Guard, the organized reserves, and the retired Regular Army officers for an extra year as the bill provides, and limit the training of selectees to 12 months."

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, an advocate of the bill, said this was a "fair and courageous" picture of the issue. For himself, he said, he could not see how anyone could doubt a national emergency existed.

For sheer drama the final vote ranks with almost any scene in House history.

Gallery occupants hung on their seats. Leaders marked votes as they were cast. Breathless exclamations of astonishment accompanied these reckonings as first one side and then the other went ahead. At the end it was impossible to know who had won. There were boos and cheers as Representative Andrew L. Somers (D) of New York rose at the last vote and declared he wished to switch from aye to nay. Representative William H. Sutphin (D) of New Jersey said he had not heard his name called and wanted to vote for the bill. He could not get recognition. Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri, leader of the opposition, demanded a recapitulation even before the vote was announced. But the Speaker rose and in measured tones announced:

"The yeas are 203 and the nays are 202 and the bill is passed."

The Clerk read the list of those who had voted for the bill, and then those against the bill. Mr. Sutphin was not allowed to cast his vote, on the ground that he had been out of the room.

**Double Negative Is Averted**

A Republican member, Representative A. D. Baumhart, Jr., of Ohio, then rose and said he (Baumhart) had not heard his own name called and had voted "nay." He demanded whether his vote had been counted. Other Republicans near him took up the shout that he had been in the room. There was a moment of tense silence, for if his vote had been omitted and were added to the "nays," it would have meant a tie. The clerk however found that the member had been recorded as voting in the negative, and a sigh escaped the Administration forces.

"The vote stands and the bill is passed," the Speaker announced.

There were still further excited exchanges however, followed by a Republican demand, later recalled, for a roll-call vote on the pro forma business of substituting the House for the Senate bill. Republican leaders, however, finally decided that they were in better strategic position as they were and dropped the demand.

## *Mrs. Winant Opens New London Shelter*

LONDON, Aug. 13 (CP)—Mrs. John Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, opened a new air raid shelter in Battersea, London, on Aug. 11, the British Broadcasting Corporation reports.

The shelter was paid for from an American-subscribed fund and was equipped by an American youth organization.

Mrs. Dwight Davis, Director of the American Red Cross, who now is visiting Britain, expressed admiration for British women, and said that in the next six months well over 6,000,000 garments would reach the United Kingdom through workrooms of her organization.

# Postwar Economic Problems Challenge U. S.

*Continued from Page 1*

their feet. This will take all the food, shipping, trucks, and gasoline which we can muster, and will call for plans now for the organization of this unprecedented gift to humanity. There will be no time to lose when Hitler falls. Millions will already be starving.

"After Europe's needs for food, clothing and emergency medical care have been met, the peoples of Europe will be able to rebuild their own civilization. Perhaps then our greatest opportunity to help others economically will be found in Asia and in parts of North and South America, working in co-operation with the peoples and the Governments of those lands. In all international dealings, however, we will have to remember that selling can only be maintained in the long run by buying. Trade is a two-way street."

The Resources Board frankly envisages a large role to be played by the Federal Government in achieving this transition from war economy to peace economy without acute unemployment.

**Foolish Process**

"If things are left to work themselves out, what happens to the demobilized workers and veterans and their families?" it asks. "Will they be without work? Will they stop producing? Will the national income drop 15 billion dollars or so as soon as pent-up demands are met? Will the succeeding drop in consumption throw others out of work, and reduce national production and income another ten to twenty billion dollars? If so, we shall be back again in the valley of the depression, and a terrific new strain will be thrown on our whole system of political, social and economic life.

"The American people will never stand for this. Sooner or later, they will step in and refuse to let matters 'work themselves out.'

"The workers and farmers of America, the business leaders of America, and the public officials of America know that the problem we face when the war ends is too big and complicated to be solved by the workers, the businessmen, or the Government working alone or independently. Nothing less than energetic and intelligent teamwork will make it possible for us to move over from defense to peace while maintaining full employment.

"In this program Government must take a leading part because it is the only representative of us all, the common meeting ground of all interests, and the one center of responsible co-ordinating power through which we can all act together.

"A co-operative program for transferring 23 million men smoothly and quickly from all-out production to normal living, when this war is over, will require advance thinking, discussing, planning and organizing for action."

Acting upon this conception of planning and Government, the Board offers the following lines of action which it hopes will be explored and developed as elements of a post-defense program:

1. "Plans for demobilization should be made now to deal with the various problems which will arise:

"How can the armed forces be demobilized with provision for finding jobs and, if necessary, retraining for peacetime work? Should there be a dismissal allowance for all demobilized men?

"How can Government defense contracts be liquidated gradually with appropriate aid to contractors to find substitute peacetime contracts in order to maintain employment and production?

"What wartime Government controls of prices, priorities and other factors must be maintained to cover the transition to peacetime full employment?

2. "Plans for public works and activities are being drawn by Federal, State and local governments in all parts of the country. The board has just reviewed the experience gained in efforts to increase employment in 1933 to see how useful public activities can be put in motion quickly and effectively when they are needed. Proposals for speeding up action at all levels of government through advance preparation of plans and specifications, programming, and planning are before the Congress.

**Industry Helping**

3. "Plans with industry are under way. Many industries and business organizations are already concentrating their research on new products and methods for the post-defense period. The resource of industrial research must be mobilized for peace as well as for defense.

"Through its industrial location section the Board is completing a report on the considerations and problems of the location of industry. In connection with this study, assistance has been provided to the Defense Plant Site Board of OPM (Office of Production Management) on choice of locations for new defense plants.

"The Government has a large 'stake' in many of these plants, and, in prudence for its investment as well as because of concern over employment after the defense program, it must make plans for their conversion to peacetime constructive uses.

"The success of the Defense Plant Corporation indicates a new type of aid to private industry which the Federal Government may wish to extend in the post-defense period.

4. "Plans to expand service activities are now called for. With full employment and a high national income, there will be a large increase in the demand for medical service, entertainment, music, education, travel, personal and household care, repairing and all other services which go with a higher standard of living.

5. "Plans for financing are required. The President has asked the Board, in co-operation with other departments and agencies, to study how the needed activities of the post-defense period are to be financed and what devices can be evolved for appropriate sharing of the costs."

### *Problems of Peace*

*While the defense program in the United States and war in Europe and Asia currently are demanding the full attention of all governments, various groups throughout the world are looking ahead toward problems of adjustment that will follow in peacetime.*

*The latest contribution in an outline of postwar policy comes from Washington where the National Resources Planning Board discusses America's role in the postwar world in a study "After Defense—What?", discussed today in the accompanying article.*

# How Representatives Voted On Army Service Extension

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Here is the roll-call vote by which the House last night passed the Army service extension bill:

**Democrats For:**

Allen, La.; Anderson, N. M.; Arnold, Ill. Barden, N. C.; Barnes, Ill.; Bates, Ky.; Beckworth, Texas; Beiter, N. Y.; Bell, Mo.; Bland, Va.; Bloom, N. Y.; Boggs, La.; Boland, Pa.; Bonner, N. C.; Boren, Okla.; Boykin, Ala.; Brooks, La.; Brown Ga.; Bryson, S. C.; Buck, Calif.; Buckley N. Y.; Bulwinkle, N. C.; Burch, Va.; Burgin, N. C.; Byrne, N. Y.; Byron, Md.; Camp, Ga.

Cartwright, Okla.; Casey, Mass.; Chapman, Ky.; Clark, N. C.; Colmer, Miss.; Cooley, N. C.; Cooper, Tenn.; Costello, Calif.; Courtney, Tenn.; Cox, Ga.; Creal, Ky.

D'Alesandro, Md.; Davis, Tenn.; Delaney, N. Y.; Dickstein, N. Y.; Dies, Texas; Dingell, Mich.; Disney, Okla.; Domengeaux, La.; Doughton, N. C.; Drewry, Va.; Duncan, Mo.; Durham, N. C.

Eberharter, Pa.; Edmiston, W. Va.; Elliott, Calif.; Ellis, Ark.

Faddis, Pa.; Fitzgerald, Conn.; Fitzpatrick, N. Y.; Flannaghan, Va.; Flannery, Pa.; Folger, N. C.; Forand, R. I.; Ford, Miss.; Ford, Calif.; Fulmer, S. C.

Gathings, Ark.; Gibson, Ga.; Gore, Tenn.; Gossett, Texas; Granger, Utah; Grant, Ala.; Green, Fla.; Gregory, Ky.

Hare, S. C.; Harris, Va.; Harris, Ark.; Harter, Ohio; Healey, Mass.; Heffernan, N. Y.; Hendricks, Fla.; Hobbs, Ala.

Izac, Calif.

Jarman, Ala.; Johnson, Okla.; Johnson, W. Va.; Luther A. Johnson, Texas; Lyndon Johnson, Texas.

Kee, W. Va.; Kefauver, Tenn.; Kelley, Pa.; Keogh, N. Y.; Kerr, N. C.; Kilday, Texas; Kirwan, Ohio; Kleberg, Texas; Klein, N. Y.; Kocialkowski, Ill.; Kopplemann, Conn.; Kramer, Calif.

Lanham, Texas; Larrabee, Ind.; Lea, Calif.; Leavy, Wash.; Lesinski, Mich.; Lewis, Colo.; Lynch, N. Y.

McCormack, Mass.; McGehee, Miss.; McGranery, Pa.; McLaughlin, Neb.; Maciejewski, Ill.; Mahon, Texas; Manasco, Ala.; Mansfield, Texas; May, Ky.; Merritt, N. Y.; Mills, Ark.; Mills, La.; Monroney, Okla.; Murdock, Ariz.; Myers, Pa.

Nichols, Okla.; Norrell, Ark.; Norton, N. J.

O'Neal, Ky.

Pace, Ga.

Patman, Texas; Patrick, Ala.; Patton, Texas; Pearson, Tenn.; Peterson, Fla.; Peterson, Ga.; Pierce, Ore.; Plauche, La.; Poage, Texas; Priest, Tenn.

Ramsay, W. Va.; Ramspeck, Ga.; Randolph, W. Va.; Rankin, Miss.; Richards, S. C.; Rivers, S. C.; Robertson, Va.; Rogers, Okla.; Russell, Texas.

Sabath, Ill.; Sacks, Pa.; Sanders, La.; Sasscer, Md.; Satterfield, Va.; Schaefer, Ill.; Schuetz, Ill.; Sikes, Fla.; Smith, Conn.; Smith, Va.; Snyder, Pa.; South, Texas; Sparkman, Ala.; Spence, Ky.; Starnes, Ala.; Steagall, Ala.; Sullivan, Mo.; Sumners, Texas.

Tarver, Ga.; Taylor, Colo.; Terry, Ark.; Thomas, Texas; Thomason, Texas, Traynor, Del.

Vincent, Ky.; Vinson, Ga.

Ward, Md.; Wasielewski, Miss.; Weaver, N. C.; Wene, N. J.; West, Texas; Welchel, Ga.; Whittington, Miss.; Wickersham, Okla.; Worley, Texas, Woodrum, Va.; Wright, Pa.; Zimmerman, Mo.

Total Democrats for: 182.

**Republicans For:** Anderson, Calif.; Andrews, N. Y.; Baldwin, N. Y.; Bates, Mass.; Cluett, N. Y.; Fellows, Maine; Ford, Calif.; Gamble, N. Y.; Gearhart, Calif.; Leonard W. Hall, N. Y.; Hancock, N. Y.; Hinshaw, Calif.; Kilburn, N. Y.; Pittenger, Minn.; Plumley, Vt.; Rogers, Mass.; Smith, Maine; Stearns, N. H.; Taber, N. Y.; Wadsworth, N. Y.; Wigglesworth, Mass.;

Total Republicans for: 21.

**Democrats Against:** Barry, N. Y.; Boehne, Ind; Bradley, Pa.; Cannon, Fla.; Cannon, Mo.; Capozzoli, N. Y.; Claypool, Ohio; Cochran, Mo.; Coffee, Neb.; Cole, Md.; Connery, Mass.; Cravens, Ark.; Crosser, Ohio; Cullen, N. Y.; Davis, Ohio; Downs, Conn.; Eliot, Mass.; Flaherty, Mass.; Fogarty, R. I.; Gavagan, N. Y.; Geyer, Calif.; Haines, Pa.; Hart, N. J.; Hill, Wash.; Holbrock, Ohio; Hook, Mich.; Hunter, Ohio; Imhoff, Ohio; Jacobsen, Iowa; Kelly, Ill.; Martin J. Kennedy, N. Y.; Michael J. Kennedy, N. Y.; Ludlow, Ind.; Naciora, Conn.; McArdle, Pa.; McIntyre, Wyo.; McKeough, Ill.; McMillan, S. C.; Magnuson, Wash.; Meyer, Md.; Moser, Pa.; Nelson, Mo.; O'Brien, Mich.; O'Leary, N. Y.; O'Toole, N. Y.; Pfeifer, N. Y.; Scanlon, Pa.; Schulte, Ind.; Secrest, Ohio; Shanley, Conn.; Shannon, Mo.; Sheridan, Pa.; Smith, Pa.; Smith, Wash.; Smith, W. Va.; Somers, N. Y.; Sweeney, Ohio; Tenerowicz, Mich.; Thom, Ohio; Tolan, Calif.; Voorhis, Calif.; Walter, Pa.; Weiss, Pa.; Williams, Mo.; Young, Ohio.

Total Democrats against: 65.

**Republicans Against**

Allen, Ill.; Anderson, Minn.; Andresen, Minn.; Angell, Ore.; Arends, Ill.

Baumhart, Ohio; Bender, Ohio; Bennett, Mo.; Bishop, Ill.; Blackney, Mich.; Bolton, Ohio; Bradley, Mich.; Brown, Ohio; Burdick, N. D.; Butler, N. Y.

Canfield, N. J.; Carlson, Kan.; Case, S. D.; Chenoweth, Colo.; Chiperfield, Ill.; Clason, Mass.; Clevenger, Ohio; Cole, N. Y.; Copeland, Neb.; Crawford, Mich.; Crowther, N. Y.; Culkin, N. Y.; Cunningham, Iowa; Curtis, Neb.

Day, Ill.; Dewey, Ill.; Dirksen, Ill.; Ditter, Pa.; Dondero, Mich.; Douglas, N. Y.; Dworshak, Idaho.

Eaton, N. J.; Elston, Ohio; Engel, Mich.; Englebright, Calif.

Fenton, Pa.; Fish, N. Y.

Gale, Minn.; Gerlach, Pa.; Gifford, Mass.; Gilchrist, Iowa; Gillie, Ind.; Graham, Pa.; Grant, Ind.; Guyer, Kans.; Gwynne, Iowa; Edwin A. Hall, N. Y.

Halleck, Ind.; Harness, Ind.; Hartley, N. J.; Heidinger, Ill.; Hess, Ohio; Hill, Colo.; Hoffman, Mich.; Holmes, Mass.; Hope, Kans.; Howell, Ill.

Jarrett, Pa.; Jenkins, Ohio; Jennings, Tenn.; Jensen, Iowa; Johns, Wis.; Johnson, Calif.; Johnson, Ill.; Johnson, Ind.; Jones, Ohio; Jonkman, Mich.

Kean, N. J.; Keefe, Wis.; Kinzer, Pa.; Knutson, Minn.; Kunkel, Pa.

Lambertson, Kan.; Landis, Ind.; Lecompte, Iowa.

McGregor, Ohio; McLean, N. J.; Martin, Iowa; Martin, Mass.; Mason, Ill.; Michener, Mich.; Mott, Ore.; Mundt, S. D.; Murray, Wis.

O'Brien, N. Y.; Oliver, Maine; Osmers, N. J.

Paddock, Ill.; Pheiffer, N. Y.; Ploeser, Mo.; Powers, N. J.

Rankin, Mont.; Reece, Tenn.; Reed, Ill.; Reed, N. Y.; Rees, Kan.; Rich, Pa.; Rizley, Okla.; Robertson, N. D.; Robsion, Ky.; Rockefeller, N. Y.; Rodgers, Pa.; Rolph, Calif.

Shafer, Mich.; Short, Mo.; Simpson, Pa.; Smith, Ohio; Springer, Ind.; Stefan, Neb.; Stevenson, Wis.; Stratton, Ill.; Sumner, Ill.

Talle, Iowa; Thill, Wis.; Tibbott, Pa.; Tinkham, Mass.; Treadway, Mass.

Van Zandt, Pa.; Vorys, Ohio.

Welch, Calif.; Wheat, Ill.; Wilson, Ind.; Winter, Kan.; Wolcott, Mich.; Wolfender, Pa.; Wolverton, N. J.; Woodruff, Mich.

Youngdshl, Minn.

Total Republicans against: 133.

**American Labor against: 1.**

Marcantonio, N. Y.

**Progressives against: 3.**

Hull, Wis.; Gehrmann, Wis.; Sauthoff, Wis.

**Paired:** Hebert (D) of Louisiana, for; Beam (D) of Illinois, against. Houston (D) of Kansas, for; Rabaut (D) of Michigan, against. Jackson (D) of Washington, for; Scott (R) of Pennsylvania, against. Sheppard (D) of California, for; Coffee (D) of Washington, against. Scrugham (D) of Nevada, for; O'Day (D) of New York, against. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, for; White (D) of Idaho, against; O'Connor (D) of Montana, for; O'Hara (R) of Minnesota, against.

**Not paired and not voting:** Speaker Rayburn (D) of Texas, Buckler (FL) of Minnesota, Carter (R) of California, Celler (D) of New York, Collins (D) of Mississippi, Doxey (D) of Mississippi, Harrington (D) of Iowa, Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, Maas (R) of Minnesota, Robinson (D) of Utah, Romjue (D) of Missouri, Sutphin (D) of New Jersey, Thomas (R) of New Jersey, Vreeland (R) of New Jersey.

**Recapitulation:**

Democrats for: 182.
Republicans for: 21.
Total for: 203.
Democrats against: 65
Republicans against: 133.
American Labor against: 1.
Progressives against: 3.
Total against: 202.
Paired: 14.
Not voting: 14.
Vacancies: 2
Total House membership: 435.

# Railroads Ask Tax Revision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel of the Association of American Railroads, urged the Senate Finance Committee today to revise the House-approved excess profits tax so as to make invested capital the single standard for computing the levy.

Under the $3,236,700,000 House revenue measure, corporations could compute excess profits either on the basis of invested capital or on average earnings during the period 1936-39, inclusive." The Treasury has recommended the invested capital basis.

Mr. Fletcher testified that under the House measure, a corporation which would pay no tax when excess profits were computed on invested capital still would be required to pay 10 per cent on profits in excess of those for the 1936-39 base period.

Railroad profits during the base period, Mr. Fletcher said, were "practically zero." Declaring that "the railroads are making some money now," he added that 1941 "probably will be the best year since 1929."

Mr. Fletcher said he did not object to the House-approved 5 per cent tax on transportation tickets but urged that commuters traveling distances up to 60 miles be exempted. The House approved a 30-mile exemption. Mr. Fletcher also asked that soldiers in uniform be exempted entirely.

L. C. Stowell of New York City, representing the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, criticized the proposed 10 per cent tax on business and store machines.

"These machines, the machinery of management, are the tools of business, large and small, standing equally in that regard with all other tools," he said.

Alvin E. Dodd of New York City, President of the American Management Association, told the Committee that business machines "are vital to the all-out defense program."

The Government is taking approximately 50 per cent of business machine production, he declared, and would pay no tax on its purchases.

John V. Lawrence, General Manager of American Trucking Associations, Inc., expressed the hope that the Committee would retain the average earnings method as an alternative to the invested capital system for computing excess profits.

Discussing excise taxes, Mr. Lawrence said that proposed increases in levies on trucks, tires, tubes, and lubricating oil would shrink trucking profits "to the vanishing point."

# 'Let's Wait and See' Policy On Vichy Adopted by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON Aug. 13—A number of unanswered questions still stood in the way of the formulation of a definite and final American policy toward the French regime at Vichy today.

Making no attempt to minimize the grave possibilities which increased Franco-German collaboration, as sponsored by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, could have for the United States and the allies, officials here are adopting a "let's wait and see what it means" attitude.

It has been made clear that the State Department will continue its policy of treating the Vichy Government circumspectly on the assumption that, while there may be little advantage in supporting Marshal Pétain, there would, under the present circumstances, be still less advantage in severing diplomatic relations.

**Are Colonies Involved?**

Among the questions which the State Department will seek to have clarified by the American Ambassador in Vichy, Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, are placed the following:

1. Does the Pétain speech of yesterday indicate a radically new French policy of collaboration with Germany, or is the Marshal still stalling for time to see how Russo-German hostilities turn out?

2. Does collaboration confine itself to the European Continent, or does it extend to French colonies in North and West Africa?

3. Do the new powers of Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan mean that Gen. Maxime Weygand, Delegate-General in Africa, is no longer in a position to oppose effectively the intrigues of Vichy's pro-German element?

4. Will France take an active part in the German attack upon the Soviet Union, or will it merely sympathize with what Marshal Pétain called "developments to the east in defense of civilization"?

5. What will be the decision of the British Government in regard to the new French policy?

**Plea to United States**

Observers here see in Marshal Pétain's plea for understanding on the part of the United States evidence that his desire for collaboration with Germany is not as wholehearted or as direct as it is on the part of such governments as those of Spain, Japan, Italy, and Bulgaria. Some view the plea as a veiled hint that America may not find French intentions as pro-German as they sound.

This interpretation was slightly strengthened by word from Vichy, presumably from official spokesmen, that the increased powers given Vice-Premier Darlan are of a techoical nature designed to synchronize French defenses.

It was explained by these same sources that the report that Admiral Darlan had been given command of Gen. Maxime Weygand's North African armies was incorrect. Evidence that the new French policy does not fulfill German expectations is seen in the angry protests of the German-dominated press of Paris over the failure to restore pro-totalitarian Pierre Laval to office.

**German View Skeptical**

Authorized German spokesmen also said it was impossible to say just how far, if at all, the new French policy advances Franco-German relations.

State Department circles here point out that Marshal Pétain's radio address to the French people did not explain just what form Franco - German collaboration would take. It was also noticed here that the Marshal gave no final word on the reported intention of Vichy to join in an offensive-defensive alliance against the Soviet Union.

Although Marshal Pétain is known as bitterly opposed to Communism, it is believed that, as a firm Roman Catholic, he was impressed by the Pope's recent refusal to indorse the German "crusade" against Communism.

**Await Weygand's Word**

Despite the new powers given Vice-Premier Darlan, there is still a tendency here to believe that General Weygand may not have spoken his last word. The General is believed to incline toward co-operation with the British when and if this can be done with a fair chance of success and without causing the Germans to wreak ruthless vengeance on Occupied France and the 1,000,000 or more French prisoners of war.

The hope remains that, if the Soviet Union succeeds in halting the German offensive, General Weygand may be persuaded to co-operate with the British in clearing Axis forces from North Africa. This hope is believed to be a strong deterrent to any American action against Vichy.

## British View

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Authoritative British circles said today that Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's new policy underlines "the determination of the Vichy Government to align itself more closely" with Germany and Italy.

These circles said Marshal Pétain's plan is "designed for the purpose of subjugating the French people and forcing upon them a policy which they detest."

The French people's own tendency, these quarters said, is "to turn with growing hope toward Britain and her allies and to desire ardently a British victory."

# Dictatorship for France Seen In Pétain's Bow to Hitler

*Continued from Page 1*

Fascists in Italy or the Nazis in Germany, there is definite suggestion that the Legion of Ex-Service Men who have long been an extremely nationalistic group in France constitute the "best instrument of national resurrection."

Taken in conjunction with the suspension of political parties and other political groups this is likely to prove very significant.

**More Power for Prefects**

Strengthening of the powers of the Regional Prefects is of major importance since it gives the central government in Vichy full authority over all heads of local services.

It will be recalled that centralization of authority was one of Hitler's first moves in Nazification of the Third Reich.

Announcements that a labor charter is to be promulgated shortly and that the existing provisional statute for economic reorganization will be remodeled clearly foreshadow early moves along corporative lines.

Finally, the setting up of a Council of Political Justice to speed up the trial of those "responsible for the disaster" appears to presage a sort of purge of all those opposed to Vichy and its pro-Nazi policy.

**A "Larger Horizon"**

Marshal Pétain plainly stated that "the end to which we are guiding all our efforts" was to "reorientate ourselves toward the larger horizon which a reconciled continent can open up to our activities."

The tenor of his radio talk confirmed that this means in so many words that Vichy is resolved upon complete subordination to Hitler's "new order."

But his reference to the unpopularity of Admiral Darlan as well as to unrest and resistance throughout France show just as clearly that the decision of the Vichy Cabinet is one thing and the feeling of the French people quite another.

It is essential to remember this in asking where Marshal Pétain's program is taking France. In his broadcast the Marshal attempted to justify his role in the destruction of the French Republic and to reassure the United States by saying that "our parliamentary democracy which is dead had few traits in common with the democracy of the United States."

Such a statement is tendencious and misleading. While it is true that French democratic institutions were sadly imperfect and differed in several vital respects from those of the American Republic, France before the war nevertheless remained an essentially democratic country, governed by a genuine parliamentary representative regime.

"The instinct of freedom still lives in us proud and strong," Marshal Pétain declared, and this is true though perhaps not in the sense he intended.

The French people have a strongly individualistic sense of freedom, one which is largely negative and stanchly resistant.

They are bound to resist more and more strongly any attempt to impose a dictatorship regime on them from above, especially from without.

With more than half the country under German occupation and with the rest under increasingly dictatorial control, there is little prospect of revolt against this new Darlan dictatorship.

But no one who knows the French people well can doubt that at the first opportunity they will rise up against the tyranny which Berlin has forced upon them via Vichy.

## *Month's Vacation To Begin for House*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—House members looked ahead today to a month-long vacation beginning next Monday.

Members agreed last night to dispense with regular business from Aug. 18 to Sept. 15, holding routine sessions on Mondays and Thursdays during the interim, but with no debate, speeches or consideration of legislation allowed.

Under the agreement members will be notified a week in advance should an emergency demand cutting the rest period short.

## Martinique

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Authorized German sources charged today that certain American groups which "for a long time have cast covetous eyes on Martinique," may seize upon French Chief of State Marshal Pétain's speech as an excuse to "satisfy their lust" for that West Indian island.

## 'Invaders' Score In Army Tests In Washington

FORT LEWIS, Wash., Aug. 13 (AP)—Fort Worden, one of the main defense outposts of Puget Sound, theoretically was destroyed by a mythical invading fleet at dawn today. The attack officially started the biggest war maneuvers in West Coast history.

The fort and its huge coast defense guns were demolished after 16 minutes of enemy fire. Fort guns had blasted the leading elements of the fleet but were overwhelmed by superior fire power.

The enemy fleet continued down the Sound toward Seattle.

The huge $12,000,000 McCord Field air base was ruled destroyed by enemy planes. Half the planes on the field theoretically were demolished before they could get into the air and all the runways were blown up.

Testing whether this Western Coast sector of the United States is vulnerable to invasion, the attacking forces made their move after two days of feinting, obviously intended to spread out the defending forces.

The men in command of the paper ship movements had withdrawn the fleet into a fog off the California Coast late yesterday after a hypothetical two-hour bombardment of the Los Angeles area.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Prize" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. 14 popular assortments. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex Street, Dept. E-1, Boston, Mass.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two housemen, also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

**BALMORAL MANOR**

A secluded retreat for rest and study. 5356 N. Magnolia Ave., SUNnyside 2307, Chicago. Minimum Rate $3 per day, including room, meals, nursing attention. Stanley G. Potter, Bus. Mgr.

### REAL ESTATE

LUCERNE, MAINE—Restricted; summer and winter sports; electricity; water available. Desirable plot near lake. Box 105, Holden, Mass.

Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
Percy H. Goodwin Co., La Jolla
Formerly Rice Cooper Co.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia—York Lodge, 727 Richmond Road. Delightful accommodations, breakfast, finest beds. Circular driveway; ample parking space. FRANCES A. GRIGGS.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood-styled outerwear garments made from Caltex original fabrics; many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write CALTEX SPORTSWEAR COMPANY, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE; institution or office; Christian Scientist; college ed.; 20 years of varied experience; location immaterial. Box D-7, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

## General Classified

*(Continued)*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, farmer, landscape man, as superintendent private estate or institute; practical knowledge; qualified to assume all responsibilities; life trained, early training England and Scotland; economical; excellent manager of help; high class testimonials to ability and character; age 53, married; Protestant. Box 636, 217 7th Ave., N. Y. C.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 10c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg. near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Can. 7850 for both.

**BROOKLINE, 17 Monmouth Ct.**

(Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.)
Beautiful 4-room apartment in new building. Selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**

7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, porch; modern improvements; excellent location; rent $85. For appointment phone Sta. 0398.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Two 3-room apartments, Electric kitchen, kitchenette, cross ventilation. Modern; $50 if taken at once. Longwood 3299.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—3 large rooms, completely modern, heat supplied, refrigeration; convenient to all trans; business couple. 89-33 146 St.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—1-4 rooms available by day, week, or month; very moderate rates. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

### APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 433 W. 21st St.—Our Co-operative House; 4 rooms, 12 stories, pent; cross ventilation, casement windows; quiet; can share. $80-$105. Chelsea 3-7633. Loftus.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKE GEORGE—FOR RENT, Lakeside, small cabins, $15 up weekly; conveniences; bathing, boating, fishing; private beach. Inquire 222-11 92nd Road, Queens Village, N. Y.

### CARE FOR CHILDREN

VERY spacious private home situated on 350 acre hilltop Harrison, Maine, welcomes children, Christian Scientists, who need special care and training. Private tutoring or public school. Wonderful outdoor life. References required. Address Miss Rogers, Secretary, Summit Spring Manor, Harrison, Maine.

### COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms; oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quiet community; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm resort, open Sept. and Oct. Cozy attractive home; f

# Local Classified

(Continued)

## MOVING AND STORAGE

**FLORIDA**
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865

**NEW LOW RATES**
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street; Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

## PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests, game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CEDAR CREST, Marstons Mills, Cape Cod, Mass.—Charm of country and seashore; tray breakfasts. Miss A. F. Webster, P. O. Box 135.

CRAIGMONT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

NATOMA PINES—Charming private home, 25 acres; 1 mile from Washington's Crossing on the Delaware; large recreation room; indoor and outdoor games; tennis court; accommodations for limited number of Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; also for elderly couples or single; permanent or transient. Address: Mrs. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. Trenton 6586.

## PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6000. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BEAUTIFUL front, twin beds, water, 5 windows, $13; choice selection $6-$8 (private housekeeping); refrigeration. Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th). ACademy 2-8182, N.Y.C.

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St.—Large, cool rooms; innersprings; FREE PARKING; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Misses Robinson. Ken. 6317.

BOSTON, 242 Mass. Ave.—Clean, comfortable single; also large double room in refined home; transients accommodated. Tel. Com. 3495.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Comfortably furnished rooms, single or double. Cool and quiet. Convenient location. Permanent or transient.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable rooms in apartment house; conveniently located; kitchen privileges. Tel TRO. 6607.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK
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ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
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N. Y. C. 65TH ST. (50 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN. Widely known as well-appointed home, business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities; maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Attractive, newly furnished single, double $8-$12; desirable location; every convenience; all transportation; near park, church. CI 7-6322.

N. Y. C., 171 West 71st St.—Large, attractive, well furnished; view of river; refined home; near Church and transportation. WELLS.

ROCKPORT, MASS., 37 Atlantic Ave.—Large room on ocean; artist's home; woman only. Write for particulars: EDITH ABBOTT.

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OFFICE MANAGER desires position; complete charge finances; exp.; excellent refs. Write Box S-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN desires to read aloud or shop, attend to telephone or relieve practical nurse with light duties; 50 cents an hour. REBECCA FERNALD. Tel. evenings Com. 9086.

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

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*24 hour service*

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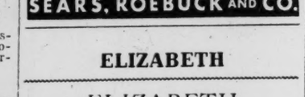
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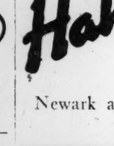
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Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

**BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS**
Central Ave. and Scotland Road
Orange, N. J.
OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St.
East Orange, N. J.
OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Clearance Sale
at
**The Morris Shop**
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
296 Main Street, Corner Day Street

## SOUTH ORANGE

STEHLE & KIRK
BUY AT OUR ESSO SIGN
Esso Station
Irvington Ave. and Waverly Pl.
SO 2-9898

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

## WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

## PLAINFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8582-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**VISIT . . .**
**BLOSSOM HILL FARM**
**DAIRYLAND DANCING**
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMOSET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—
RUG SHAMPOOING
AND MOTH PROOFING
**Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.**
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

**M. E. Willoughby FLORIST**
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

**VAN ARSDALE'S**
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags, E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver, Selby's Arch Preserver
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THE
**GOSSARD CORSET SHOP**
Be Fitted to the New Comfortable, Cool Summer Garment
186 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-2182

## RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

## RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... RIdgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
**YOUNG & BORTIC**
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD
RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

**LAW**
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
*BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
**GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.**
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184
DRESSES • SUITS • COATS

*Leeds* SHOP INC
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
**Ridgewood Corset Shop**
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

## RUTHERFORD

Friedrich's Dairy, Inc.
*Distributors of*
CREAMI-RICH PRODUCTS
Delivered in
KEARNY, N. ARLINGTON, LYNDHURST, RUTHERFORD, CLIFTON, NUTLEY, BLOOMFIELD BELLEVILLE.
273 Park Avenue, Lyndhurst Tel. Ru. 2-0075

## SUMMIT

**Canoe Brook Farms**
*Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

## TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

## TRENTON

**GILBERT&MOTT**
The Best Deal in Town
**CHEVROLET**
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave.
Phone 2-7123

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
**Sears**
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

## UNION CITY

PAlisade 6-9506
**PREWITT SERVICE, Inc.**
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
Mobilgas
COMPLETE LUBRICATION SERVICE
PARK AVE. at 44th St. UNION CITY, N. J.

## WESTFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**TUTTLE BROS.**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

**HAMRAH BROS.**
Complete Rug Service
Broadloom Specialists
Showrooms Plant:
44 Elm St., Westfield 332 Leland Ave., Plfd.
Telephone WE 2-0028 Telephone PL 6-4466
The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

**SERVICENTER**
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
Life Insurance and Auto Loans
at low rates
**THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY**
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

**GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.**
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

*Brunner's*
*Dependable Jewelers Since 1900*
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

## WESTFIELD (Continued)

**E. W. DAVIES, Inc.**
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
*Everything for Your Car*
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

## WEST NEW YORK

**L. J. Rad** JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

# Pennsylvania

## ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

## ALLENTOWN

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

Arnold's Bakery
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
*Four Retail Store for Your Convenience*

KOEHLER BROS.
*Coal—Charcoal*
*Coke*
N. 7th St. Bridge, Allentown, Pa.

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

**PACKARD MOTOR CARS**
*Forstermacher & Rams Co.*
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

## BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
*The Organ of Today*
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00. Steinway Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning
**GOODENOUGH'S**
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

## ERIE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.*
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.

See our Hollander-Dyed Fur Coats in our Annual Summer Sale of Furs.

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

**Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.**
FIRESTONE TIRES
*Texaco Gasoline and Oils*
*Complete Car Service*
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

**PARIS**
CLEANERS AND DYERS
*Quality—Service*
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

*"We Make Our Own Candies"*
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
*Leave Your Orders at* PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Pearls for Milady
That compliment Summer Gowns. White and Pastels—Single, Double and Triple Strings. Some with Bracelets to Match. It's a colorful display with prices as low as One Dollar
FORD E. O'DELL
24 West Tenth Street

*Semi-Annual*
Clearance Sale
of men's and boys' clothing, hats, shoes, and haberdashery, now in progress. The reductions in all departments are very noteworthy.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State St., Erie, Pa.

## PENNSYLVANIA

## ERIE (Continued)

**The Halle Bros. Co.**
116-124 West 10th Street
August Sale of Fur and Fur-Trimmed COATS

B&M BAKED BEANS
Carl H. Meiser
Fine Foods
818 Peach St. Phone 23-637

## HARRISBURG

Draperies Venetian Blinds
Offering a complete service in
*Interior Decoration*
EARL F. GOHL
137 South Fourteenth Street
Phone 4-5544

*The Store of Gifts*
Watches, Diamonds Silverware
Pottery, Glassware. Chromeware
General Electric Appliances
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 North Front St., Steelton, Pa.

## MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

*Flowers for All Occasions*
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

**Chatterbox Tea Room**
839½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

## OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
*Ogontz Laundry*
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

## OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
**BROWER CHEVROLET**
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

## PHILADELPHIA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**MEYERS DAIRIES**
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

**J. H. MYERS & CO.**
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Cameras, Luggage, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Sporting Goods
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Wm. R. Keys 3627 North Broad St. (ARCADE)

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

*the* STURGIS *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
*Women's Smart Accessories*
Hosiery ● Handbags
Handkerchiefs ● Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas ● Gloves, etc.

**FRED J. COOPER**
*Jeweler by Birth*
NO DIVIDENDS from your OLD GOLD until you sell for cash
We pay highest prices. Special offers for desirable antique jewelry
CLOSED SATURDAYS IN AUGUST
109 So. 13th Street

## READING

*Final Clearance*
Reductions Now in All Departments
**C ROLL & KECK**
622 PENN STREET

*Guaranteed Prices*
in our
August Sale of Furniture
. . . they won't be lower this season!
**POMEROY'S**

**Edwin W. Haas**
Painting and Decorating
*Estimates Furnished*
WORK GUARANTEED
821 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

## PENNSYLVANIA

## READING (Continued)

*"More People in Berks County* EAT

Maier's BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind"*
640 PARK AVENUE

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
*The Store of*
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

*Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!*
**The CRYSTAL**
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

**ST. LAWRENCE** Ultrapure **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

## SCRANTON

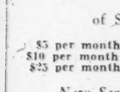
SCRANTON
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
NO. 10
of Scranton, Pa.
$5 per month pays $1000 at maturity
$10 per month pays $2000 at maturity
$25 per month pays $5000 at maturity
*Now Series Now Starting*
Subscribe for shares and loans now
Rehrig Building, 125 Adams Avenue
Tel. 2-3984

COURSEN'S
*Fine Groceries and Meats*
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

HAGGERTY BROS.
*Heating, Ventilating, Plumbing*
*Sheet Metal Work*
Phone 2-3823 238 Penn Ave.

**WOODLAWN**
HOMOGENIZED MILK
*It's Great!*
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

## SEWICKLEY


DENY yourself unnecessary things now and in later years you will not have to deny yourself ugcessary things.
**THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY**

B&M *Brick Oven*
**BAKED BEANS**
**SELECT** Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY
510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

## SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

**ABBOTTS DE LUXE ICE CREAM**
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner We Deliver

**VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP**
*Over 10c Store*
PHONE 1297

## UPPER DARBY

**MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

SUNOCO MOTOR OIL NO HARD CARBON
*Expert Servicing All Makes of Cars*
**BOULEVARD SUNOCO SERVICE**
Marshall and Springton Roads
H. G. Torboss Blvd. 9840

## UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

**MOYER'S PHARMACY**
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
*Try Our Candy*

## WILKINSBURG

*Now is the time to select your winter bedding at*
**CALDWELL & GRAHAM**
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
St. Mary's 100% Virgin Wool Blankets, and others of quality
Use Our Convenient Lay-away Plan

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Bethesda** (John 5:2) — *Be-thez'-da* (first *e* quick-long as in æbdaiz, second short, *a* as in sofa).

**Bondage** (John 8:33) — *Bon'-dij* (both vowels short). In a letter from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, we are informed that the pronunciation of this word in the new dictionary is intended to represent the prevailing sound in cultured speech; but that in the measured tempo of public worship, etc., more attention might well be paid to the vowels, with a trace of quick-long *a* as in chaotic being approved in this word and similar ones (image, foliage, etc.).

**Chrysalis** — *Kris'-a-lis* (both *i*'s short, *a* as in sofa).

A borrowed Greek word, signifying "gold-colored," in description of the sheath in which the unformed butterfly is enclosed. The figure is of something quiescent and growing.

**Cognizant** — *Kog'-ni-zant* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Forms of this word go back a long way in English legal terminology. It is explained as originating in the old French *conoissant*, "knowing"; or, in roundabout fashion, in the French *recognisance* (from the Latin verb *cognoscere*, "know"), later spelled *reconnaissance*. Later the *re* was dropped and the English "cognizant," "taking notice of," was developed.

**Contradistinction** — *Kon'-tra-distingk'-shun* (*o* short, *a* obscured as in sofa, both *i*'s short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This word was made up by first prefixing the Latin *contra*, "against," to "distinguish." So we have the obvious meaning, "a distinction by contrast."

**Depravity** — *De-prav'-i-ti* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short as in it).

This word goes back to the Latin *pravus*, "crooked." Therefore it suggests something distorted, and is defined in part by Webster's as "corruption, wickedness."

**Excision** — *Ek-sizh'-un* (*e* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This word is derived from the Latin *excisio*, "a cutting out," and is used in the sense of a complete removal or destruction.

**Impotent** (John 5:3) — *Im'-po-tent* (*i* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Early versions in English have "sick folk," a phrase which undoubtedly conveys the correct idea of the original.

**Phenomena** — *Fe-nom'-e-na* (both *e*'s quick-long as in debate, *o* short, *a* as in sofa).

Plural of "phenomenon," which is derived from the Greek verb *phainein*, "to show." Hence "phenomena" are things shown or made manifest.

**Solecism** — *Sol'-e-siz'm* (*o* short, *e* quick-long as in event, *i* short).

This word is Anglicized from the Greek *soloikismos*, used to describe any incorrect or careless speaking or writing. Our derived "solecism" is used to designate an ungrammatical or erroneous combination of words; and it may also indicate any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners or language.

### "Red" Missed the Boat

Stockton, Calif.

Big business is not always as hard-boiled as we are sometimes given to believe, even in these strenuous times, for when "Red," the cat mascot of the McCormick Line freighter "Hollywood," got separated from his ship and it went off without him, the officials of the line went to considerable trouble and expense to get him back aboard again.

It seems that when the vessel docked here this summer, Red decided to stretch his legs ashore and apparently fell in with interesting friends or adventures. At any rate when the ship was ready to sail two days later, Red had not returned and the vessel sailed without him.

When Red finally appeared there was neither sight, sound, nor smell of his home or shipmates, and though he waited patiently the ship failed to return. But at last the matter came to the ears of company officials, and no doubt they felt sorry for Red in his sad predicament; or perhaps they missed the services of their official mouse-catcher. Whatever the reason, Red presently found himself in a crate in an American Railway Express office bound for the Oakland terminal, and there, large as life and twice as welcome, was his old home, the S.S. "Hollywood," with his old shipmates aboard, to greet him.

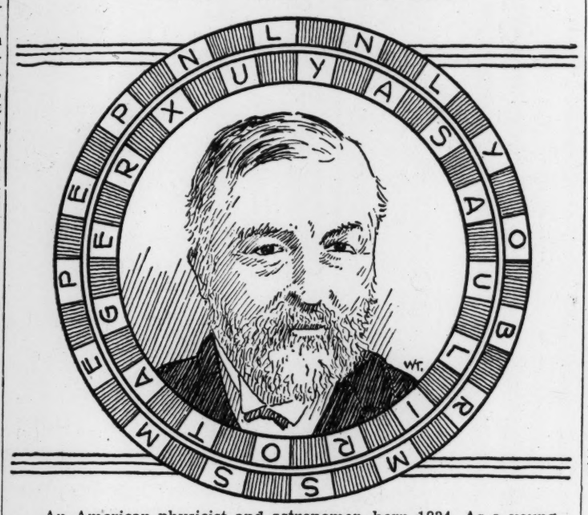
## A Verse for Today . . .

*The hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the* LORD *hath made even both of them.*—PROV. 20:12.

## Daily Quotation

*AS "unkindness has no remedy at law," let its avoidance be with you a point of honor.*—HOSEA BALLOU.

## 'Dial Who' Puzzle




An American physicist and astronomer, born 1834. As a young man he practiced architecture and civil engineering.

Later, in exploring the infra-red portions of the solar spectrum, he found the thermopile (the most sensitive device of the time) too unresponsive for his need. He therefore invented the bolometer, which measures minute quantities of radiant heat by changes in the electrical resistance of a blackened platinum strip exposed to the radiations. The bolometer of his devising still has no superior, and in its most efficient form is thought to be capable of indicating temperature changes of less than a one-hundred-millionth of one degree!

He also did important work in pioneer aeronautics. He paved the way for powered planes of man-carrying capacity by being the first human to construct powered model airplanes which successfully sustained themselves in the air for more than a few seconds. A steam-driven model of his flew for half a mile and attained a speed of thirty miles an hour.

Before the famous flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, he built a full-sized machine which he tried to demonstrate.

Two attempted demonstrations failed because the launching device broke. Then ridicule and the withdrawal of necessary Government financial support led to abandonment of his attempts to fly. Very probably he would have soon been successful if he had continued, for a few years later the original machine, with very slight changes, was actually flown and proved to have inherent stability and remarkable ease of control.

**The dials contain his name and birthplace. If the inner circle is turned a certain number of spaces, the letters will appear in their proper order—the first letter in the outer circle, the second letter in the inner circle, and so on. If you will make a copy of the inner circle you can turn it as you would a radio dial until you find the answer.**

## The Art of Assembly

**Starting next week there will appear Tuesdays and Fridays, on The Daily Features Page, a column devoted to "The Art of Assembly." This column conducted by Mrs. Awana Slaker-James, writer, teacher, and lecturer on Parliamentary Law, will discuss and clarify the many phases of parliamentary procedure to the rank and file of club members, church members, and organization workers.**

## In Lighter Vein

**This Time—Yes!**

"Sergeant, can a man be punished for something he hasn't done?"

"Certainly not, Private Smith!"

"Well, I haven't cleaned my rifle."—Grit.

**Problem of a Patriot**

"Just how do you think I could save on electricity and fuel oil?" asked one citizen.

"Well," replied another, "you might move in with your wife's folks for the duration of the emergency."

"Too late," sighed the sad one, "they thought of it first and are already established at my house."

**A True Story**

Little Ruth, who had never known the joys of going barefoot on warm summer days, and who for the first time in her short life had been playing with some children who were running around barefooted, came running to her mother and said breathlessly, "Mother, I want to go barefooted."

"Why, child, you are barefooted," said her mother. "Oh, no, mother," said Ruth, "I want to go bareheaded on my feet."

## Daily Anecdote

### "Your Order, Please"

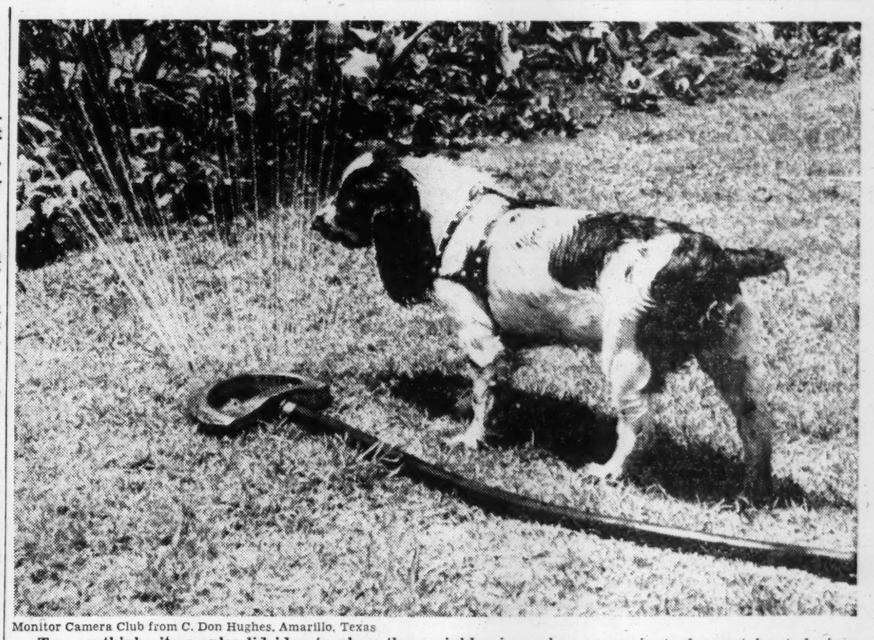
Henry James never could rest with the phrases that came to his tongue. He simply couldn't leave the English language alone; he would extract a word from his verbal storehouse, drop it, substitute another, then a third, and so on until he had constructed a veritable pyramid of synonyms. This terrible word malady broke out once at a restaurant as he gave the waiter his order.

"Bring me—fetch me—carry me—supply me—in other words (I hope you are following me) serve me—when it is cooked—scorched—grilled—browned—I should say—a large—considerable—meaty (as opposed to fatty)—chop.

### Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The popular name for the western part of Russia, east of Poland.
2. A sparoid fish common on the Atlantic coast of the southern United States.
3. Fredericton.
4. Orono.
5. The annual inspection and marking of royal swans of the Thames in England.
6. Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 18, 1861, and Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1862.
7. The capital of Bolivia; it lies in the heart of a great canyon about 10 miles long and 3 miles wide, surrounded by the Andes. Altitude 12,700 feet.
8. One of the famous New Hampshire notches in Grafton County; through its glacier caverns runs the "Lost River."
9. An island and county of Wales.
10. The capstone of the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C., is crowned with a pyramid of pure aluminum, weighing 100 ounces.



Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

**Towser thinks its a splendid idea to place the sprinkler in such a convenient place, at least during August.**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How Big a Molecule Is?

No one has ever seen and identified a molecule (although the electron microscope offers exciting possibilities along that line) so we cannot be too positive as to the exact shape and appearance of these exceedingly minute portions of matter.

The molecule may be defined as the smallest particle of any given substance that can exist and still possess all the properties of that substance. Molecules are made up of atoms of various kinds and in various proportions. Water, for example, has a molecule made up of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. Other molecules are more complex. A molecule of cane sugar, for example, is made up of three different kinds of atoms—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen—and the total number of these atoms is forty-five.

Molecules differ considerably in size, but even the largest are so minute that it would take more than 1,000 of them placed side by side to form a body large enough to be visible under even our best microscopes using white light as the illuminant.

An idea of the smallness of molecules may be gained from the huge numbers of them which may be found in a relatively small space. In one cubic inch of air, for example, there would be, under standard conditions, some 442,449,000,000,000,000,000 molecules.

Some interesting estimates of the sizes of specific molecules have been made. For example, it is thought that if a molecule of water were enlarged to a diameter of about 3-16 of an inch, a baseball (on the same scale of enlargement) would have a diameter of more than 8,000 miles—it would actually be larger than the globe on which we live.

The illustration just given, referring, as it does, to balls and spheres, should not be taken to infer that molecules of all kinds are neat round pellets, like incredibly Lilliputian tapioca. Molecules are thought to be of various shapes.

ON THE SAME SCALE OF ENLARGEMENT THAT WOULD GIVE A WATER MOLECULE A DIAMETER OF 3/16 INCH, A BASEBALL COULD ENCOMPASS THE WHOLE EARTH.

A molecule of phosgene gas, for instance, is considered to have something the shape of a block letter "Y." It is, however, an extremely tiny Y. In order for it to grow to an inch in height it would have to be enlarged about 100,000,000 times. And the phosgene molecule is rather an overgrown specimen, as gas molecules go. The average gas molecule is thought to have the more modest diameter of about one three-hundred-millionth of an inch.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

### Where Would You Find—

1. White Russia?
2. A pinfish?
3. The capital of New Brunswick?
4. The University of Maine?
5. Swan-upping?
6. The two cities in which Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederacy?
7. La Paz?
8. Kinsman Notch?
9. Anglesey?
10. The famous American monument whose tip is aluminum?

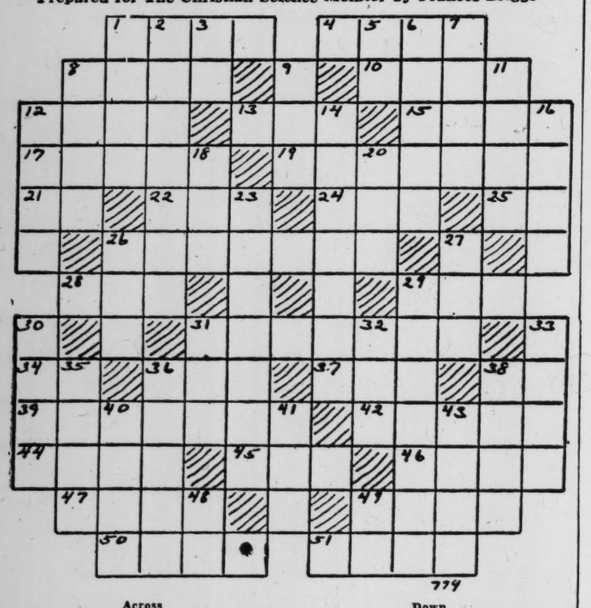
(Answers appear on this page)

### For Army Efficiency

Thirty soldiers marching on a treadmill in a Harvard laboratory are helping experts determine the best types of socks, shoes, underwear and other clothing for army use.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Elixir was thought to be capable of transmuting metals into what?
4—What is first name of Martini, operatic tenor?
8—What is a small rail of North America?
10—What is a flat circular plate?
12—What do you call a social gathering of men only?
13—What is brightest star in various constellations?
15—Mirth.
17—Who is one of chief characters in opera "Siegfried"?
19—Who was first English musician to be knighted (poss.)?
21—Lillian Russell was born in what State (abbr.)?
22—What is a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
24—What creature is associated with Dick Whittington?
25—Symbol for tantalum is what?
26—What is name of a quarter of London noted for its literary and artistic associations?
28—What was first name of Miss Lowell, American poet?
29—Grass cut and cured for fodder is what?
31—Who was a famous American poet and essayist?
34—You and me.
36—What is a projection on a wheel?
37—To put on.
38—Four pecks equal what (abbr.)?
39—In what structure would a parterre be found?
42—Belfast, Ireland, is noted for manufacture of what fabric?
44—The mulberry is associated with what fabric?
45—Tatter.
46—What is a piece used in mah-jongg?
47—Excuse.
49—What State is bounded on east by the Dakotas (abbr.)?
50—What is name of dog who appears in Thin Man films?
51—Edvard Grieg was born in what month?

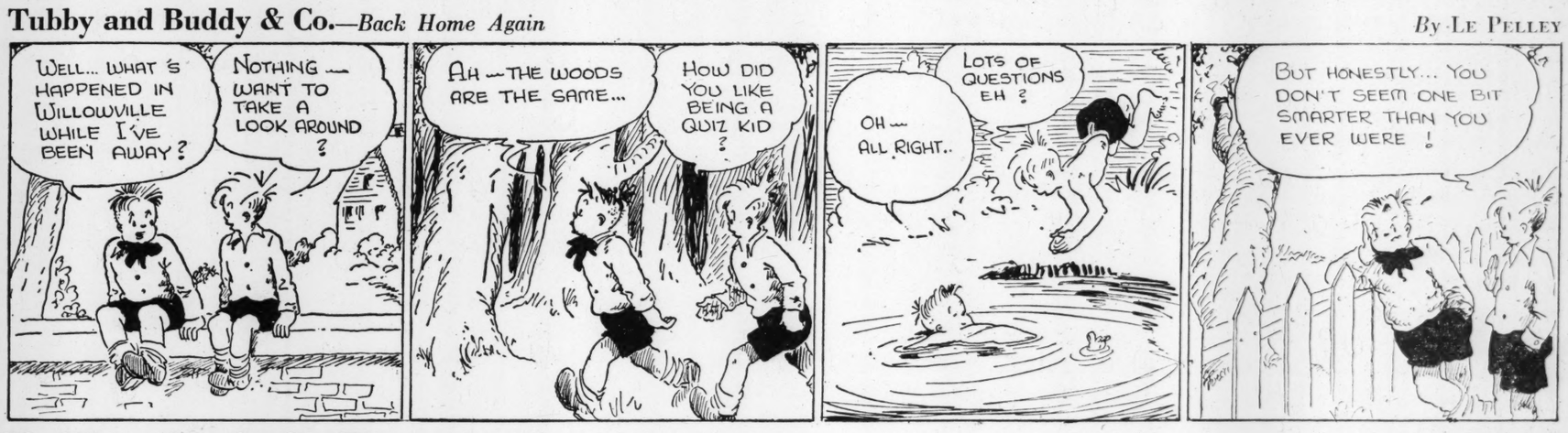
**Down**

1—What creature is known as "the cow of the poor"?
2—What is a fine, thin muslin having a permanent stiff finish?
3—What is sixth note of scale?
5—City of Coeur d'Alene is in what State (abbr.)?
6—Nox was goddess of what?
7—What is Sonja Henie's native city?
8—What was the portico in Athens where Zeno lectured?
9—What is a very young calf called?
11—Retained.
12—Australian crawl is used by those who do what?
14—What was first name of Lovelace, English lyric poet?
16—Who was one of Isaac's sons?
18—Born.
20—What is a capuchin monkey?
23—Who is the old toymaker in Dickens's "The Cricket on the Hearth"?
26—The candlenut tree is what?
27—To be able.
29—What place in England gave its name to a kind of bobbin lace?
30—What are rude small houses?
31—To devour.
32—What silver coin might be spent in Peru?
33—Would you get silk, hemp, or a tune from a polychord?
35—You would use a gangplank to board what?
36—Scotland is known as the Land o' what?
38—Girdle.
40—Girl's name.
41—What creature was father of Mary's fleecy pet?
43—How many sides has a nonagon?
48—Near.
49—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

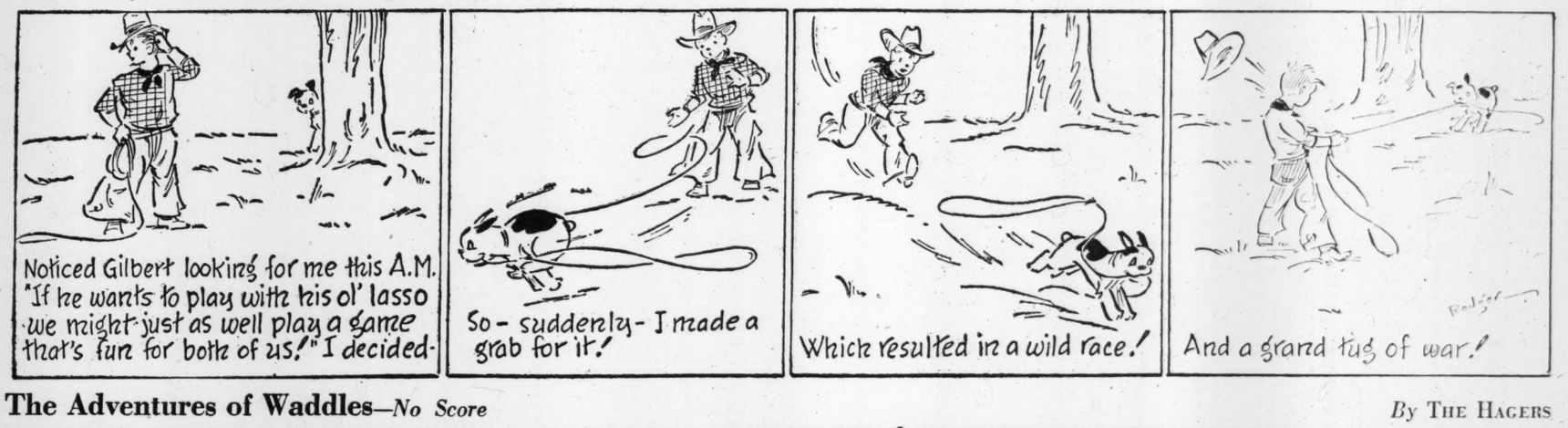
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back Home Again*

By LE PELLEY


WELL... WHAT'S HAPPENED IN WILLOWVILLE WHILE I'VE BEEN AWAY?
NOTHING — WANT TO TAKE A LOOK AROUND?
AH — THE WOODS ARE THE SAME...
HOW DID YOU LIKE BEING A QUIZ KID?
OH — ALL RIGHT..
LOTS OF QUESTIONS EH?
BUT HONESTLY... YOU DON'T SEEM ONE BIT SMARTER THAN YOU EVER WERE!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Two of My Favorite Games*

By RODGERS


Noticed Gilbert looking for me this A.M. "If he wants to play with his ol' lasso we might just as well play a game that's fun for both of us!" I decided.
So - suddenly - I made a grab for it!
Which resulted in a wild race!
And a grand tug of war!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*No Score*

By THE HAGERS

"HARK! SOMEONE'S WHISTLING, LADS. LET'S TRY TO GUESS WHAT BIRD IT IS," SAID I.
"IT IS A WHISTLING SWAN," SAID BILL. BUD SCOFFED, "IT IS A WHIPPOORWILL!"
SAID BOB, "I'M SURE IT IS A COOT!" A CREATURE ENDED OUR DISPUTE.
"SURELY," SAID HE, "YOU MUST HAVE HEARD OF WHISTLING MARMOTS. I'M NO BIRD!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Help, Not Hate, for France

It is being said that France has fallen again. The placing of all military power in the hands of Admiral Darlan does appear to open the way to Nazi use of French resources and bases such as Dakar. This would be almost as much of a blow to British-American interests as direct attacks by French naval and military forces. Other measures Marshal Pétain announces seem designed to remove all resistance to complete subservience to Berlin.

But all is not yet lost in France. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the venerable Marshal is misled or misleading. Yet while Britain and America must be alert to counter the threats which the step-by-step retreat of Vichy presents, they can do most by recognizing and supporting the good — and there is much of it — in Frenchmen. They can denounce Lavalesque duplicity and expose the fallacies of the Pétain plan of fostering liberty by authoritarianism. But in fairness, in promoting their own defense, and in looking toward a new order of freedom, help rather than hate for France, should be the aim.

Whether America must break completely with Vichy and direct all help to the Free French under General de Gaulle will be determined soon. And by acts rather than the Pétain words.

Admiral Darlan is apparently given control even in French Africa. General Weygand left Vichy for Algeria before the final arrangement was announced and it is not clear whether he will fall in with German demands—apparently acceded to by Darlan—for bases in North and West Africa. Hitherto Weygand's military power and the difficulties of reaching him have seemed to be a major restraint on Nazi domination of France.

Marshal Pétain avoided any commitments of military or naval collaboration. Indeed he has hitherto committed himself against such collaboration. But unless General Weygand plainly resists the Nazi-Darlan plans British and American interests might best be served by measures to prevent German occupation of Dakar. This might be done by more active support of the Free French in the regions just back of Dakar. Or it may require British-American occupation.

The internal changes outlined by Marshal Pétain are themselves disquieting. Talk of "decimating the leaders" of the opposition and measures to destroy all opposition to his regime appear likewise calculated to destroy all resistance to Nazification. Reports of new concentration camps and of purges support this estimate. Yet the Pétain speech itself is more a confession of weakness than of surrender. And the weakness manifestly is chiefly an inability to control the opposition of the French people to despotism, either of the Nazi or Vichy variety.

The Marshal speaks of "mutiny." That mutiny is in behalf of freedom and of Britain and America. Should America cease—as Britain has—to give any aid to Vichy and instead help those who are resisting the Nazi control exercised through Vichy? Even if the result were frank seizure of France by Germany the position could hardly be worse than the subtle corruption and gradual degradation now proceeding. Frenchmen could fight such a regime better than they can the Lavals and Darlans. Help not hate must be the key, but help for those who are really fighting for freedom.

### Tenancy—A Human Problem

Farm tenancy has an honorable as well as a dishonorable record in the history of agriculture. Its strength or weakness depends on humanitarian factors.

For centuries, English farming has been 90 per cent tenant farming; in the United States 43 per cent of the farms are run by tenants. Mississippi leads with 73 per cent; Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas have more than 60 per cent of their farms run by tenants.

The Government, through expensive experimentation is discovering that cooperative farms do not fit the American scheme. Families want their own livestock and equipment; they want to work for themselves. A recent survey shows that many tenant farmers prefer to have their capital in equipment and livestock. When landlord and tenant abide by the Golden Rule, a sound farming program results. But, by the same token, a plan which permits ambitious tenants to become independent through land ownership is in line with the American tradition of self-sufficiency, in its best sense, and also in conformity with Matt. 7:12.

### They Really Don't Know

Some Americans who have wondered why their enterprising press has not had some definite word about the rumored conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill may assume that a stern censorship has "killed the story." Such a supposition is encouraged by a statement attributed to Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to Washington, that the Far Eastern situation was being discussed at a Roosevelt-Churchill meeting about which American newspapers "were ordered by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to print nothing."

This is not so. For the record let it be set down now that no order, no request even, has come to the American press to withhold any information concerning a meeting between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt. The fact is the newspapers haven't any information.

America's supposedly omniscient newsgathering machine is without knowledge that President and Prime Minister have met. To American journalism's credit it has not reported—despite the temptations of this situation—what it does not know. Whatever the blow to press pride, the American public may be reassured by knowing that ignorance, not censorship, commands silence. Freedom of speech and of the press is in all essentials intact in the United States.

### Is America Still Drowsing?

Americans, their ideals, and their institutions are safer for the vote which, however narrowly, completed the passage in Congress of the Draft Extension Act. Citizens who recognize how serious would have been the consequences of demobilizing two-thirds of an already small Army will be grateful for the result while shuddering at the closeness of the margin in the House of Representatives.

Possibly the potential support for the bill in that chamber was greater than is indicated by the roll call of 203 to 202. May it be that some who took the comfortable course of voting against the bill did so in confidence that enough votes were available to pass it, and would have swung to its favor rather than take actual responsibility for its defeat? One likes to believe this is so; for otherwise he is driven to the conclusion that a large section of political America is still asleep to the evil threat that stalks the world and still listens to the soothing drone of advisers who have been proved wrong at every step of the way.

Another indication of possible toying with a desperate situation appears in action of the Senate Appropriations Committee to withhold an item of more than $1,000,000,000 for a reserve of tanks, anti-tank guns, and anti-aircraft guns in the pending defense appropriation bill. Only by resolute, all-out measures will the tide of Hitlerism be turned, and until it is turned there is no genuine peace for any nation. Every month America temporizes or vacillates may add a year to the struggle, and it increases the risk that America may face a vastly augmented enemy alone.

This is not to say that all the sacrifice should be asked of a few hundred thousand young men who happened to be of a certain age group or whose number-pellets happened to be drawn from a fish-bowl in Washington. Quite the contrary. Greater civilian contribution is the important need, and greater resolution to meet the demands made by industrial mobilization. The Army should be lenient rather than grudging in carrying out the instructions to release soldiers whose retention would cause undue hardship.

But the sacrifices should be spread and increased, not concentrated or softened. For America will never again be wholly free or safe until the menace of aggressive militarism which confronts it and the rest of the peace-loving world is met and destroyed. Congress should prove that it is awake by going ahead with taxation, price control, and other legislation which will measure the degree and sincerity of civilian contribution to this inescapable task.

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It may be unfair to give defense stamps in lieu of cash to those who depend upon tips for their living, but there's nothing to prevent the generous from adding a stamp to his gratuity.

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Has anyone thought to ask the hitchhikers to help save gasoline on the eastern seaboard?

## Thinking Toward Peace: The Church's Task at the Peace Table

*This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present excerpts from the article "War and Peace Aims and the Church's Task," by Dr. William Paton, Secretary of the World Council of Churches, reprinted by "Christianity and Crisis" from the Christian News Letter.*

At a small but influential gathering at Geneva just before the war broke out, and attended by German, Dutch, Swiss, French, Scandinavian, Russian, Hungarian, and Oriental delegates as well as by British and American, there was complete agreement to a statement which would not have passed unchallenged at the Oxford Conference of 1937. This statement, of which the sponsor was Prof. Emil Brunner, was to the effect that "the Gospel contains directions for life and for the mutual relations that should exist between States and nations, which every Christian ought to know and obey." Among these "basic principles" were included:

the equal dignity of all men,
respect for human life,
acknowledgment of the solidarity for good and evil of all nations and races of the earth,
respect for the plighted word,
the recognition that power of any kind, political or economic, must be co-extensive with responsibility. . . .

### *Basic Human Rights Emphasized*

There was recently published in *The Times* [London] a letter signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Hinsley and the Moderator of the Federal Free Church Council in which were recorded, as matters on which the four signatories were unanimous, the five points promulgated a year ago by the Pope and five other points arrived at by the Oxford Conference of 1937. . . . These statements, carefully examined, register a surprising amount of agreement on certain points which are of great importance: (a) the solidarity of mankind and the need to frame political institutions which reflect this; (b) the emptiness of mere political formularies if divorced from social and economic considerations; (c) a tendency to think more of basic human rights than of systems such as "democracy."

By such standards a mere return to the *status quo ante bellum* is condemned. The problem is seen to be one of advancing the reign of law, of combining the extension of social and international controls with the growth of liberty. It is becoming more and more apparent that this is at bottom a moral and religious question. Emphasis on individual rights has to be tempered by dedication; the power of the mass organization, political or economic, will inevitably become a tyranny unless it is itself subordinate—and to what else but God?

### *Axis Must First Be Beaten*

When we consider what is needed in the realm of action, if such principles as these are to be obeyed, we face, first, the necessity for a definite victory over the Axis Powers. . . . Necessary objectives are the evacuation of the conquered and occupied territories, the ending of the rule of Hitler and the Nazi leaders (one should add also that of Mussolini and his Fascists, save that they, prior in time, are now a derivative problem), the ending of all that tyranny which is represented by the Gestapo and the Nuremberg decrees. . . .

Measures will obviously be needed for policing, for feeding, for the rationing of raw materials and for many tasks of reconstruction. The provisions for dealing with the immediate emergency can be planned in such a way that they will become the nucleus of a permanent organization of government. . . .

I suggest that the key to the future may lie in the combination of this economic and social work of reconstruction with the promulgation of a basal charter of human rights. Obviously the task of reconstruction can be carried out only under the authority of those Powers which dispose of unquestioned force, and it is here assumed that at the end of the war there would be such a preponderance of power in the hands of the British Commonwealth and the United States. Since the granting of economic assistance in the tasks of reconstruction provides a "sanction" as powerful as force, it would be possible to make full economic cooperation on an equal basis dependent upon acceptance of a fundamental charter of human rights. . . .

### *Charter of Rights and Liberties*

The charter might include such rights and liberties as the following:

The restoration of civil and religious liberties; freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of research; freedom of association; freedom of religious worship; fair and open trial; equality before the law, and abolition of secret agencies of oppression.

These phrases may be too redolent of the life and ideas of the western democracies, and it may be necessary to translate them into terms that relate them more closely to the life of other peoples, such as the German. But the essential point is that since the control of a major part of the economic resources of the world is in fact vested in the British Commonwealth and the United States, these two Powers should invite into full and equal co-operation with them those nations which accept the same basal human rights, and that the linking of the two things, access to raw materials and acceptance of human rights, should dominate the relations of this group with other peoples.

It would be necessary that all those nations who thus band themselves together should consult one another and know exactly where they stand on the matter of common defense.

### Betrayed

## Down the Middle of the Road

*America Hangs in Mid-Air*

By Erwin D. Canham

For nearly two years now, his critics have repeatedly said that President Roosevelt was trying to get the United States into the war. If they were right, the President is certainly making mighty poor progress. They have also forecast, ever since war broke out 24 months ago, that "in 60 days we will be in the war" or "in 90 days" or some such interval. We are not now in the war, and it would be hard to prove that we are any nearer the entry than we were three months or six months or 12 months ago. In some ways, one could show that we are farther away from actual shooting war than we have been at several times in the last year.

What, then, is the American Government really doing? What has it been doing all along? These things:

First, the Administration has sought to build up American national defenses. Its steps include Naval, Air, and Army programs, industrial mobilization and the manufacture of badly needed equipment, and the procurement and fitting of vital bases far out in the Atlantic, in Alaska, Guam and to some extent in the Philippines.

Second, the Administration has made the United States into a vast arsenal of aid to the nations now fighting the totalitarian aggressors. It has tried to outfit Britain, as the outstanding defender of the sea gates into the open Atlantic. Latterly, by a North Atlantic patrol, it has sought to help delivery of goods to Britain, and it has occupied an important way-station, Iceland.

Third, President Roosevelt has pulled back several times when the Administration seemed on the verge of a war commitment. Particularly since the Russian campaign began, it has seemed clear that the Presi- was genuinely and strenuously trying to help Britain win "short of war" by the United States. Mr. Roosevelt has seemed to believe that it would be better if the United States could avoid shooting. He denounced convoys as meaning shooting, and has refrained from using them.

* * *

His motive may be either that he genuinely wishes to avoid war, or that he believes we are not prepared for effective war. But in any case, if Mr. Roosevelt were actually trying to get us into the war he has certainly missed many opportunities and has not used effectively the emotional instruments of which he is a master.

It should be recognized that our present status "short of war" is a very difficult one. It is walking the tight-rope. It is particularly bad for morale. Nothing is more difficult than to train and maintain a large army in peace-time. Soldiers notoriously must have something to do, some clear objective and purpose. That is why morale in training camps is now so bad. The selectees and other trainees do not know whether or not they will have a job to do. They are preyed upon by a sense of futility. They are like armies have been since the dawn of militarism, which always deteriorate in time of idleness.

And for very similar reasons, the morale of the American public is none too good these days. We are not in the war and we are not exactly out of it. If we are not prepared to go to war it is hard for many citizens to see why we are in danger, and if we are not in danger we are not willing to go to war. The present atmosphere begets apathy. It invited dodging of needful sacrifices. The kind of partisan opposition which now fights the Administration program is simply the biggest of the many impediments and drags we have to put up with in a "short of war" status.

* * *

This is not to say, as simply as all that, that the United States ought to go to war. Few citizens will subscribe to that sentiment, out loud at least. Even many who want the very utmost in aid to Britain are not certain but that the job can be accomplished without an American declaration, and that perhaps an officially non-belligerent status would be best for the United States.

And so the Nation hangs in mid-air, subject to all the disadvantages of that position which may, in all conscience, turn out to be far less serious than the disadvantages of a shooting war would have been. In any case, the situation could change overnight. If Germany or Japan should commit overt act against us or strike in some spot held to be vital to us, we would certainly act. If the trend of the war should change again and Britain should seem in dire peril the viewpoint of the American people as expressed in many polls would be to rescue Britain by whatever means necessary.

But for the moment, Japan and Germany are careful to do nothing to precipitate our action though they sometimes skate close to the thin ice. And the Russian campaign has given Britain a vast breathing-spell which has made American participation less likely. So the United States remains in suspense. If our morale, particularly that of our men in service, can come through such an unusual and anomalous experience, we ought to become a seasoned and mature people.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Advocates of Defense

If there is one argument that the isolationist spokesmen have repeated more often than any other, it is the argument that the United States should avoid foreign action in order to be strong at home. The United States must make itself impregnable on these shores. . . .

Then, all at once, a very serious threat to the progress of domestic rearmament appears. General Marshall testifies that if the one-year service term is not extended our trained forces "will largely melt away." . . . Whose voices are instantly raised to insist upon this wrecking of the defense system? None other than the voices of the isolationists, who are so devoted to making the United States strong against all comers.

Senator Wheeler is immediately in opposition to the General Staff request. Yet no longer ago than the Fourth of July Senator Wheeler was exclaiming that "we must build stronger the sinews of this Republic; we must make democracy impregnable from within and without; we will build mightier and mightier our armed forces." . . .

What is the matter with these gentlemen? Are they so carried away . . . that they cannot understand the meaning of their own words? Or do they wish the Nation to believe that all their enthusiasm for an impregnable national defense was a disingenuous cover for very different motives?—*New York Herald Tribune.*

## The Wide Horizon

### A Throne Reoccupied

By Haydn S. Pearson

King Cotton is climbing back on his throne. He was never entirely in exile, but the foundation of his chair was a bit wobbly. The Golden Era of his reign was 1917-1920, when cotton averaged 25 cents a pound. The high year, 1919, saw a $2,000,000,000 crop, with a price of 35 cents. Now the price is in the teens, headed twenty-ward.

In what may be called, perhaps, a typical American procedure before the Nation became conservation conscious and agricultural planning was accepted as an essential part of the total economic scheme, cotton was grown to excess. The philosophy was the same unthinking one that consumed forest resources, encouraged too much wheat and corn, fostered soil erosion and exhausted land fertility.

Eli Whitney's invention gave an irresistible impetus to the crop in the United States. In 1800, 73,222 bales were grown; in 1840, 1,347,690; 1860, 3,941,416; 1910, 11,609,000; 1914, 16,000,000—the largest number of bales ever grown. The price fell to 5 cents a pound.

* * *

Cotton is one of the foundation crops of American farming. It is a cash crop, in contrast to the crops that help maintain healthful, balanced farming. It has a vital place in the economic set-up of American agriculture. But its place, and reigning power, depends on several factors now recognized as integral parts of a well-balanced whole. The recognition of these factors is one of the signs of a happier era in farming.

First, and most important in long-term implications, is the recognition that cotton is only one crop that should be grown on Southern farms. Tenants, sharecroppers, and landlords are diversifying. Farms keep a few milk or beef cows, raise pigs and chickens for home use and to sell; big kitchen gardens are the rule. Farm families are committed to the philosophy of raising all the food possible for themselves and their livestock. This means an increase of grains, grasses, and legumes. Southern newspapers, agricultural colleges, and the extension services are rendering a great service to a large area through their educational campaigns for "whole" farming as opposed to a one-crop system.

Cotton will continue an important crop. In a sensible rotation, it will probably be the leading money crop for a long time. But Government quotas, plus educational campaigns by various agencies, will keep it in its logical place. And as the new concept of farming takes a firmer hold, the problems of soil erosion and depleted soil fertility will be solved. The whole Nation is conservation conscious today for the first time in American history.

* * *

The second reason that King Cotton is destined to reoccupy his throne is because of the new commercial uses which are being developed. The laboratories of business and Government are learning how to use cotton in ways undreamed a generation ago.

Before long, sheer hosiery will be made from cotton; the dawning era of plastics will find cotton playing an important part. An improved cotton-fibre tire is on the way; thin veneers are glued to a cotton fabric to produce a panelling product in building.

Laboratory technicians are working on a crease-resistant finish to overcome cotton's tendency to wrinkle; fire-resisting cotton insulation is destined to be an important product. It is predicted that paper will be made of cotton. The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research under the Cotton Research Foundation, which is backed by the 2,000,000 cotton growers of the Nation, is working night and day on cotton problems. Cottonseed oil will become increasingly important in food and commercial uses. Cotton seeds, hulls, and linters are finding new outlets.

King Cotton has returned to rule, but his reign will be better regulated than it has been in the past. Cotton will take a sensible place in Southern agriculture. It will provide a cash income for farm families; but it won't be the entire end and aim of farming.

## From Yesterday for Today

*To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.*

### "One Heart to the Globe"

One thought ever at the fore—
That in the Divine Ship, the World, breasting Time and Space,
All Peoples of the globe together sail, sail the same voyage, are bound to the same destination.
What whispers are these
O lands, running ahead of you, passing under the seas?
Are all nations communing?
Is there going to be but one heart to the globe? —WALT WHITMAN


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